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A SPLENDID HAZARD

BY HAROLD MAC GRATH

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CHAPTER VII.

A Bit of Romantic History.

The house at the top of the hill had two names. It had once been called The Watch Tower, for reasons but vaguely known by the present generation of villagers. To-day it was generally styled The Pines. Yet even this had fallen into disuse, save on the occupant's letter paper. When any one asked where Rear Admiral Killigrew lived, he was directed to "the big white house at the top o' the hill."

The Killigrews had not been born and bred there. Its builder had been a friend of King George; that is, his sympathies had been with taxation without representation. One day he sold the manor cheap. His reasons were sufficient. It then became the property of a wealthy trader, who died in it. This was in 1809. His heirs, living, and preferring to live, in Philadelphia, put up a sign; and being of careful disposition, kept the place in excellent repair.

In the year 1816, it passed into the hands of a Frenchman, and during his day the villagers called the house The Watch Tower; for the Frenchman was always on the high balcony, telescope in hand, gazing seaward. No one knew his name. He dealt with the villagers through his servant, who could speak English, himself professing that he could not speak the language. He was a recluse, almost a hermit. At odd times, a brig would be seen dropping anchor in the offing. She was always from across the water, from the old country, as villagers to this day insist upon calling Europe. The manor during these peaceful invasions showed signs of life. Men from the brig went up to the big white house, and remained there for a week or a month. And they were lean men, battle-scarred and fierce of eye, some with armless sleeves, some with stiff legs, some twisted with rheumatism. All spoke French, and spat whenever they saw the perfidious flag of old England. This was not marked against them as a demerit, for the War of 1812 was yet smoking here and there along the Great Lakes. Suddenly, they would up and away, and the manor would reassume its repellent aloofness. Each time they returned their number was diminished. Old age had succeeded war as a harvester. In 1822, the mysterious old recluse surrendered the ghost. His heirs—ignored and hated by him for their affiliation with the Bourbons—sold it to the father of the admiral.

The manor wasn't haunted. The hard-headed longshoremen and sailors who lived at the foot of the hill were a practical people, to whom spirits were something mostly and generally put up in bottles and emptied on sunless, blustery days. Still, they wouldn't have been human if they had not done some romancing.

There were a dozen yarns, each at variance with the other. First, the old "monseer" was a fugitive from France; everybody granted that. Second, that he had helped to cut off King Louis' head; but nobody could prove that. Third, that he was a retired pirate; but retired pirates always wound up their days in riotous living, so this theory died. Fourth, that he had been a great soldier in the Napoleonic wars, and this version had some basis, as the old man's face was slashed and cut, some of his fingers were missing, and he limped. Again, he had been banished from France for a share in the Hundred Days. But, all told, nothing was proved conclusively, though the villagers burrowed and delved and hunted and pried, as villagers are prone to do when a person appears among them and keeps his affairs strictly to himself.

But the next generation partly forgot, and the present only indifferently remembered that, once upon a time, a French emigre had lived and died up there. They knew all there was to know about the present owner. It was all compactly written and pictured in a book of history, which book agents sold over the land, even here in Dalton.

All these things Fitzgerald and his companion learned from the driver on the journey up the incline.

"Where was this Frenchman buried?" inquired Brietmann softly.

"In th' cemet'ry jest over th' hill. But nobody knows jest where he is now. Stone's gone, an' th' ground's all level that end. He wus on'y a Frenchman. But th' admiral, now you're talkin'! He pays cash, an' don't make no bargain rates, when he wants a job done. Go wan, y' ol' nag; what y' dreamin' of?"

"There might be history in that corner of the graveyard," said Breitmann.

"Who knows? Good many strange bits of furniture found their way over here during those tremendous times. Beautiful place in the daytime; eh?" Fitzgerald added, with an inclination toward The Pines.

"More like an Italian villa than an Englishman's home. Good gardeners, I should say."

"Culture and money will make a fog attractive."

"Is the admiral cultured, then?"

"I should imagine so. But I am sure the daughter is. Not that veneer which passes for it, but that deep inner culture, which gives a deft, artistic touch to the hand, softens the voice, gives elegance to the carriage, with a heart and mind nicely balanced. Judge for yourself, when you see her. If there is any rare knickknack in the house, it will have been put there by the mother's hand or the daughter's. The admiral, I believe, occupies himself with his books, his butterflies, and his cruises."

"A daughter. She is cultured, you say? Ah, if culture would only take beauty in hand! But always she selects the plainer of two women."

Fitzgerald smiled inwardly. "I have told you she is not plain."

"Oh, beautiful," thoughtfully, "Culture and beauty; I shall be pleased to observe."

"H'm! If there is any marrow in your bones, my friend, you'll show more interest when you see her." This was thought, not spoken. Fitzgerald wasn't going to rhapsodize over Miss Killigrew's charms. It would have been not only incautious, but suspicious. Aloud, he said: "She has a will of her own, I take it; however, of a quiet, resolute order."

"So long as she is not capricious, and does not interfere with my work—"

"Or peace of mind!" interrupted Fitzgerald, with prophetic suddenness, which was modified by laughter.

"No, my friend; no woman has ever yet stirred my heart, though many have temporarily captured my senses. A man in my position has no right to love," with a dignity which surprised his auditor.

Fitzgerald looked down at the wheels. There was something even more than dignity, an indefinable something, a superiority which Fitzgerald's present attitude of mind could not approach.

"This man," he mused, "will afford some interesting study. One would think that nothing less than a grand duke was riding in this rattling old carryall." There was silence for a time. "I must warn you, Breitmann, that, in all probability, you will have your meals at the table with the admiral and his daughter; at least, in this house."

"At the same table? It would hardly be so in Europe. But it pleases me. I have been alone so much that I grow moody; and that is not good."

There was always that trifling German accent, no matter what tongue he used, but it was perceptible only to the trained ear. And yet, to Fitzgerald's mind, the man was at times something Gallic in his liveliness.

"You will never use your title, then?"

Breitmann laughed. "No."

"You have made a great mistake. You should have fired the first shot with it. You would have married an heiress by this time," ironically, "and all your troubles would be over."

"Or begun," in the same spirit. "I'm no fortune hunter, in the sense you mean. Pah! I have no debts; no crumbling schloss to rebuild. All I ask is to be let alone," with a flash of that moodiness of which he had spoken. "How long will you be here?"

"Can't say. Three or four days, perhaps. It all depends. What shall I say about you to them?"

"As little as possible."

"And that's really about all I could say," with a suggestion.

But the other failed to meet the suggestion half way.

"You might forget about my ragged linen in Paris," acridly.

"I'll omit that," good-naturedly. "Come, be cheerful; fortune's wheel will turn, and it pulls up as well as down. Remember that."

"I must be on the ascendancy, for God knows that I am at the nadir just at present." He breathed in the sweet freshness which still clung to the morning and settled his shoulders like a recruiting sergeant.

"How well the man has studied his English!" thought Fitzgerald. He rarely hesitated for a word, and his idioms were always nicely adjusted.

The admiral was alone. He received them with an easy courtliness which is more noticeable in the old world than in the new. He directed the servants to take charge of the luggage, and to Breitmann there was never a word about work. That had all been decided by letter. He urged the new secretary to return to the library as soon as he had established himself.

"Strange that you should know the man," said the admiral. "It comes in pat. From what you say, he must be a brilliant fellow. But this situation seems rather out of his line."

"We all have our ups and downs, admiral. I've known a pinch or two myself. We are an improvident lot, we writers, who wander round the globe; rich today, poor tomorrow. But, on the other hand, it's something to set down on paper what a king says, the turn of a battle, to hobnob with famous men, explorers, novelists, painters, soldiers, scientists, to say nothing of the meat in the pie and the bottom crust. I'm going to write a novel some day myself."

"Here," said the admiral, with a sweep of the hand, which included the row upon row of books. "Come here to do it. Make it a pirate story; there's always room for another."

"But it takes a Stevenson to write it. It is very good of you, though. Where is Miss Killigrew this morning?"

"She hasn't returned from her ride. Ah! Come in, Mr. Breitmann, and sit down. By the way, you two must be fair horsemen."

Breitman smiled, and Fitzgerald laughed.

"I dare say," replied the latter, "that there's only one thing we two haven't ridden—ostriches. Camels and elephants and donkeys; we've done some warm sprinting. Eh, Breitmann?"

The secretary agreed with a nod. He was rather grateful for Fitzgerald's presume. This occupation was not going to be menial; at the least, there would be pleasant sides to it. And then, it might not take him a week to complete his own affair. There was no misreading the admiral; he was a gentleman, affable, kindly, and a good story-teller, too, crisp and to the point, sailor fashion. Breitmann cleverly drew him out. Pirates! He dared not smile. Why, there was hardly such a thing in the pearl zone, and China was on the way to respectability. And every once in so often there was a futile treasure hunt! He grew cold. If this old man but knew!

"Do you know butterflies, Mr. Fitzgerald?"

"Social?"

The admiral laughed. "No. The law doesn't permit you to stick pins in that kind. No; I mean that kind," indicating the cases.

Both young men admitted that this field had been left unexplored by either of them.

It was during a lull, when the talk had fallen to the desultory, that the hall door opened and Laura came in. Her cheeks glowed like the sunny side of a Persian peach; her eyes sparkled; between her moist red lips there was a flash of firm, white teeth; the seal-brown hair glinted a Venetian red—for at that moment she stood in the path of the sunshine which poured in at the window—and blown tendrils in picturesque disorder escaped from under her hat.

The three men rose hastily; the father wtih pride, Fitzgerald with gladness, and Breitmann with doubt and wonder and fear.

CHAPTER VIII.

Some Birds in a Chimney.

It might be truthfully said that the tableau lasted as long as she willed it to last. Perhaps she read in the three masculine faces turned toward her a triangular admiration, since it emanated from three given points, and took from it a modest pinch for her vanity. Vain she never was; still, she was not without a share of vanity, that vanity of the artless, needing no sacrifices, which is gratified and appeased by a smile. It pleased her to know that she was lovely; and it doubled her pleasure to know that her loveliness pleased others. She demanded no hearts; she craved no jewels, no flattery. She warmed when eyes told her she was beautiful, but she chilled whenever lips took the speech, and voiced it. She was one of those happy beings in either sex who can amuse themselves, who can hold pleasant communion with the inner self, who can find romance in old houses, and yet love books, who prefer sunrises and sunsets at first hand, still loved a good painting.

Perhaps this trend of character was the result of her inherited love of the open. With almost unlimited funds under her own hand, she lived simply. She was never happy in smart society, though it was always making demands upon her. When abroad she was generally prowling through queer little shops instead of mingling with the dress parades on the grand hotel terraces. There was no great battlefield in Europe she had not trod upon. She knew them so well that she could people each field with the familiar bright regiments, bayonets and sabres, pikes and broadswords, axes and crossbowmen, matchlock and catapult, rifles and cannon.

And what she did not know about naval warfare her father did. They were very companionable. There was never any jealousy on the part of the admiral. Indeed he was always grateful when some young man evinced a deep regard for his daughter. He would have her always, married or unmarried. He was rich enough and the son-in-law should live with him. He was so assured of her good judgment, he knew that whenever this son-in-law came along, there would be another man in the family. He had long ceased to bother his head about the fly-like buzzing of fortune hunters. He had been father and mother and brother to the child, and with wisdom.

She smiled at her father, gave her hand to Fitzgerald, who found it warm and moist from the ride, and glanced inquiringly at Breitmann.

"My dear," said her father, "this is Mr. Breitmann, my new secretary."

That gentleman bowed stiffly, and the scars faded somewhat when he observed that her hand was extended in welcome. This unconventionality rather confused him, and as he took the hand he almost kissed it. She understood the innocence of the gesture, and saved him from embarrassment by withdrawing the hand casually.

"I hope you will like it here," was the pleasant wish.

"Thank you, I shall."

"You are German?" quickly.

"I was born in Bavaria, Miss Killigrew."

"The name should have told me." She excused herself.

"Oho!" thought Fitzgerald, with malicious exultancy. "If she doesn't interfere with your work!"

But with introspection, this exultancy grew suddenly dim. How about himself? Yes. Here was a question that would bear some close inspection. Was it really the wish to capture a supposable burglar? He made short work of this analysis. He never lied to others—not even in his work, which every one knows is endowed with special licenses in regard to truth—nor did he ever play the futile, if soothing, game of lying to himself. This girl was different from the ordinary run of girls; she might become dangerous. He determined then and there not to prolong his visit more than three or four days; just to satisfy her that there was no ghost in the chimney. Then he would return to New York. He had no more right than Breitmann to fall in love with the daughter of a millionaire. Loving her was not impossible, but leaving at an early day would go toward lessening the probability. He was not afraid of Breitmann; he was foreigner enough to accept at once his place, and to appreciate that he and this girl stood at the two ends of the world.

And Breitmann's mind, which had, up this time, been deep and unruffled as a pool, became strangely disturbed.

The time moved on to luncheon. Breitmann took the part of listener, and spoke only when addressed.

"I must tell you, Mr. Breitmann," said Laura, "that a ghose has returned to us."

"A ghost?" interestedly.

"Yes. My daughter," said the admiral tolerantly, "believes that she hears strange noises at night, tapping, and such like."

"Oh!" politely. Breitmann broke his bread idly. It was too bad. She had not produced upon him the impression that she was the sort of woman whose imagination embraced the belief in spirts. "Where does this ghost do its tapping?"

"In the big chimney in the library," she answered.

No one observed Breitmann's hand as it slid from the bread, some of which was scattered upon the floor. The scars, betraying emotion such as no mental effort could control, deepened, which is to say that the skin above and below them had paled.

"Might it not be some trial visit of your patron saint, Santa Claus?" he inquired, his voice well under control.

"Really, it is no jest," she affirmed. "For several nights I have heard the noise distinctly; a muffled tapping inside the chimney."

"Suppose we inspect it after luncheon?" suggested Fitzgerald.

"It has been done," said the admiral. Outwardly he was still skeptical, but a doubt was forming in his mind.

"It will do no harm to try it again," said Breitmann.

If Fitzgerald noted the subdued excitment in the man's voice, he charged it to the moment.

"Take my word for it," avowed the admiral, "you will find nothing. Bring the coffee into the library," he added to the butler.

The logs were taken out of the fireplace, and as soon as the smoke cleared the young men gave the inside of the chimney a thorough going over. They could see the blue sky away up above. The opening was large, but far too small for any human being to enter down it. The mortar between the bricks seemed for the most part undisturbed. Breitmann made the first discovery of any importance. Just above his height, standing in the chimney itself, he saw a single brick projecting beyond its mates. He reached up, and shook it. It was loose. He wrenched it out, and came back into the light.

"See! Nothing less than a chisel could have cut the mortar that way. Miss Killigrew is right." He went back, and with the aid of the tongs poked into the cavity. The wall of bricks was four deep, yet the tongs went through. This business had been done from the other side.

"Well!" exclaimed the admiral, for once at loss for a proper phrase.

"You see, father? I was right. Now, what can it mean? Who is digging out the bricks, and for what purpose? And how, with the alarms all over the house, to account for the footprints in the flour?"

"It is quite likely that something is hidden in the chimney, and some one knows that it is worth hunting for. This chimney is the original, I should judge." Fitzgerald addressed this observation to the admiral.

"Never been touched during my time or my father's. But we can soon find out. I'll have a man up here. If there is anything in the chimney that ought not to be there, he'll dig it out, and save our midnight visitor any further trouble."

"Why not wait a little while?" Fitzgerald ventured. "With Breitmann and me in the house, we might trap the man."

"A good scheme!"

"He comes from the outside, somewhere; from the cellar, probably. Let us try the cellar." Breitmann urged this with a gesture of his hands.

"There'll be sport," said Fitzgerald.

The coffee was cold in the little cups when they returned to it. The cellar, as far as any one could learn, was free from any signs of recent invasion. It was puzzling.

"And the servants?" Breitmann intimated.

"They have been in the family for years." The admiral shook his head convincedly. "I ask your pardon, my dear. My ears are not so keen as might be. I'm an old blockhead to think that you were having an attack of ghosts. But we'll solve the riddle shortly, and then we shan't have any trouble with our alarm bells," with a significant glance at Fitzgerald. "Well, Mr. Breitmann, suppose we take a look at the work? Laura, you show Mr. Fitzgerald the gardens. The view from the terrace is excellent."

Fine weather. The orchard was pink with apple blossoms, giving the far end of the park a tint not unlike Sicilian almonds in bloom. And the intermittent breeze, as it waned or strengthened, carried delicate perfumes to and fro. Yon was the sea, with well-defined horizon, and down below were the few smacks and the white yacht Laura, formally bowing to one another, or tossing their noses impudently; and, far away, was the following trail of brown smoke from some ship which had dropped down the horizon.

Fitzgerald stood silent, musing, at the girl's side. He was fond of vistas. There was rest in them, a peace not to be found even in the twilight caverns of cathedrals; wind blowing over waters, the flutter of leaves, the bend in the grasses. To dwell in a haven like this. No care, no worry, no bother of grubbing about in one's pockets for overlooked coins, no flush of excitement! It is, after all, the homeless man who answers quickest the beckon of wanderlust. It is only when he comes into the shelter of such a roof that he draws into his heart the bitter truth of his loneliness.

"You must think me an odd girl."

"Pray why?"

"By the manner in which I brought you here."

"On the contrary, you are one of the few women I ever met who know something about scoring a good joke. Didn't your friend, Mrs. Coldfield, know my mother; and wasn't your father a great friend of my father's? As for being odd, what about me? I believe I stood on the corner, and tried to sell plaster casts, just to win a foolish club wager."

"Men can jest that way with impunity, but a woman may not. Still, I really couldn't help acting the way I did," with a tinkle in her voice and a twinkle in her eyes.

"Convention is made up of many idotic laws. Why we feel obliged to obey is beyond offhand study. Of course, the main block is sensible; it holds humanity together. It's the irritating, burr-like amendments that one rages against. It's the same in politics. Some clear-headed fellow gets up and makes a just law. His enemies and his friends alike realize that if the law isn't passed there will be a roar from the public. So they pass the bill with amendments. In other words, they kill its usefulness. I suppose that's why I am always happy to leave convention behind, to be sent to the middle of Africa, to Patagonia, or sign an agreement to go to the North Pole."

"The North Pole? Have you been to the Arctic?"

"No; but I expect to go up in June with an Italian explorer."

"Isn't it terribly lonely up there?"

"It can't be worse than the Sahara or our own Death Valley. One extreme is as bad as the other. Sometime I hope your father will take me along on one of those treasure hunts. I should like to be in at the finding of a pirate ship. It would make a boy out of me again."

His eyes were very handsome when he smiled. Boy? she thought. He was scarce more than that now.

"Pirates' gold! What a lure it has been, is, and will be! Blood money, brrr! I can see no pleasure in touching it. And the poor, pathetic trinkets which once adorned some fair neck! It takes a man's mind to pass over that side of the picture and see only the fighting. But humanity has gone on. The pirate is no more, and the highwayman is a thing to laugh at."

"Thanks to railways and steamships. It is beautiful here."

"We are nearly always here in the summer. In the winter we cruise. But this winter we remained at home. It was splendid. The snow was deep, and often I joined the village children on their bob-sleds. I made father ride down once. He grumbled about making a fool of himself. After the first slide I couldn't keep him off the hill. He wants to go to St. Moritz next winter." She laughed joyously.

"I shall take the Arctic trip," he said to himself irrelevantly.

"Let us go and pick some apple blossoms. They last such a little while, and they are so pretty on the table. So you were in Napoleon's tomb that day? I have cried over the king of Rome's toys. Did Mr. Breitmann receive those scars in battle?"

"Oh, no. It was a phase of his student life in Munich. But he has been under fire. He has had some hard luck." He wanted to add: "Poor devil!"

To be Continued.

NEWS OF THE HEAVENS DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL

Total Eclipse of the Sun on April 28, Not Visible on Land — Unusual Position of the Great Dipper This Month—Jupiter in Evening Sky.

By Prof. Eric Doolittle.

IT is only the most enthusiastic student of the heavens who will devote much time to the study of the stars in midwinter, and yet it is on these cold, clear evenings that they shine most brightly, and that by far the most brilliant and remarkable constellations are spread out above us. As summer approaches, and the warm April evenings tempt us to go out of doors, we may, indeed, see a wilderness of wonderful and interesting things in the sky, for such things may be found at whatever time of the year we choose to look for them, but the beautiful Milky Way and the brilliant star groups of winter no longer shine out so brightly as to attract the attention of even a careless observer.

April is a kind of transition month between the bright stars of winter and the fainter groups of summer. The magnificent Orion, the striking and interesting Taurus, with its Hyades and Pleiades, the bright Gemini, the brilliant Dog Star, Sirius, and the winter branch of the Milky Way—all these have sunk near the ground in the west, and in a few weeks more will have disappeared from our evening sky. It is in fact, our last opportunity to see them until they reappear again with the approach of another winter. Meanwhile, in the east, the great summer group, Virgo, has entirely entered the heavens, while the faint groups Libra and Serpens are just emerging from below the ground. It will not be until next month that

Figure 2—The path of the moon's shadow over the earth on April 28.

the very large, faint group Ophiuohus will have appeared, and not until July will the whole southern part of the heavens be filled with the great, faint, summer constellations.

The April Stars.

The observer will at once notice the unusual position of the Great Dipper. In November we saw it below the Pole, apparently resting in an upright position on the ground, and as the months went by it climbed steadily upward until it is now directly overhead, at the very highest point of the heavens. In this position it looks much smaller than when it is seen lower down, for the sun and moon and all star groups seem to us to be largest when they are near the horizon. That this is merely an optical effect can be shown very easily. For when the bodies are low in the sky it is only necessary to hold a paper or other opaque object in such a position that all the ground and trees and other things on our earth which seem to be between us and them are hidden from our view, when they at once shrink to their usual sizes.

The possessor of a small telescope will find many most interesting objects in this region. The stars at A and E are most beautiful doubles, and both are most satisfactory objects for observation, even with a very small telescope. The double at A is a real system of two suns that revolve about one another, one of them being of a whitish blue color and the other pale emerald. It has been recently found that the brighter of these is itself made up of two suns,

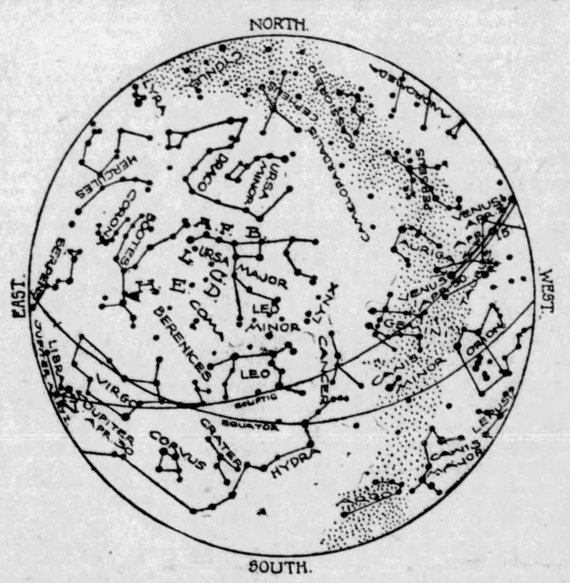

Figure 1—The Constellations on April 1 at 9 p. m. (If facing south hold the map upright. If facing west hold "west" below; if facing east hold "east" below. If facing north hold the map inverted.)

140,000,000 of miles apart, which revolve around one another in only 104 days, so that they move with the enormous speed of 100 miles a second. These two suns together weigh 40 times as much as our own sun. North of this remarkable triple system there is the faint little Rider, known to the Arabs as Alcor, or the Lost or Neglected One.

Almost in a straight line between F and D, but a little nearer the latter, there is a wonderful brilliant red star C, known as La Superba, which is the brightest star of its class in the sky. These kinds of stars are believed to be suns so old that their light is nearly smothered under the heavy vapors which surround them; they are suns whose life history is nearly over. All of the stars of the Great Dipper, except the one at B, are hot, bluish stars in nearly the condition of Sirius; the star B has progressed so far in its development that it is in almost exactly the same state as our own sun. This last sun has a smaller sun revolving around it, and the two are approaching us at the rate of 11 miles a second.

Solar Systems Among the Stars.

Almost in a straight line between the star E and the great Arcturus at K, there is a round cluster of thousands of stars packed so closely together that the center is nothing but one blaze of light. And at L, just southwest, of the handle of the Dipper, there is the wonderful Whirlpool Nebula, a great, bright, nebulous cloud, whose material as it shrinks together under its own gravitation is becoming arranged in a spiral form. Recent researches into the development of the stars leave very little room for doubt that this spiral cloud will continue to contract, but that so far from at last forming a single, hot sun, it will be transformed into a central sun which will have a system of worlds revolving around it. And this, except for an occasional very exceptional case, will be the future history of all spiral neublas.

From this recent discovery a very remarkable conclusion follows. It is known that a majority of all the nebulas of the sky have a spiral form. there are about 120,000 spiral nebulas which are visible in our largest telescopes. It has long been known that under the action of gravity alone a nebula must contract and grow hotter, until at last it becomes a bright star, and it was believed that little earth is the only one which has living beings upon it. Whether we can ever devise telescopes or other instruments powerful enough to show us these far-distant worlds, no man can say.

The Planets in April.

The beautiful Jupiter has at last entered our evening sky, and will remain with us until next November. It is now low down in the southeast, very near the bright, double star N, Figure 1. Throughout the month it will move slowly westward from this star.

The very brilliant Venus is running so rapidly eastward in the heavens that during the month it will pass almost completely across the Constellation Taurus. It has now mounted so high in the sky that it may be seen for two-and-one-half hours after sunset; the attention of the observer cannot fail to be arrested by the sight of this beautiful evening star. In the telescope the planet is now a little more than half ful; it will not assume the form of a crescent until next July. On April 1 the moon will be seen to pass very near Venus, but a little below it; observers in the Southern Hemisphere will see the planet hidden by the moon at this time.

Saturn is now too near the sun to be observed; on April 30 it passes behind the sun and enters the morning sky.

Mars is also in the morning sky, rising about three-and-one-half hours before sunrise. It is now rapidly approaching the earth, and is, therefore, growing brighter.

Mercury reaches its greatest distance east of the sun on April 14, and may be seen for a few days before and after this time shining out in the twilight glow, low down near the ground in the northwest, for a short time after sunset.

The Total Eclipse of the Sun.

The most interesting astronomical event of the month is the total solar eclipse which occurs on the afternoon of April 28. The shadow of the moon will first strike the earth in Southeastern Australia, at the point B, Figure 2, and will sweep rapidly eastward along the path B A, finally leaving the round, turning earth at A. All persons within this path will see the sun completely hidden. Unfortunately, the only land along the whole course is a part of the Friendly and the Samoa group of islands; as at this time of the year the chances for clear weather are slight in these regions, no expeditions will be sent out to observe the eclipse.

The sun will have set in the New England and Middle States before the eclipse begins, but all observers who are south of the line ABC,

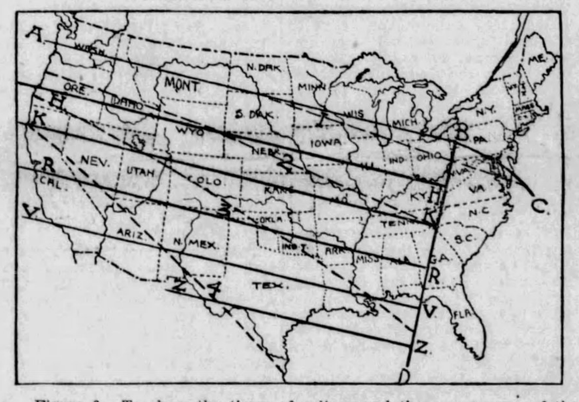

Figure 3.—To show the times of eclipse and the appearance of the same as viewed from different parts of the United States. The eclipse will not be visible to observers above the line A, B, C.

Figure 3, will see the sun partly hidden. To those along the line B, Z, the sun will set just when the eclipse is half over; east of this line it will set before the eclipse is half over, and a few miles to the west of it the entire eclipse may be seen before sunset.

The times of beginning of the eclipse are as follows: For observers along the dotted line marked 1, 6 hours 50 minutes (Eastern Standard Time); along the line 3, 6 hours 20 minutes, and along the line 4, 6 hours 10 minutes. From these any observer may easily judge within a few minutes at what time the eclipse will begin at his station.

Figure 4 shows the appearance of the sun at the time of its greatest observation, as viewed from points along the lines HH, KK, etc., of Figure 3.

ERIC DOOLITTLE.

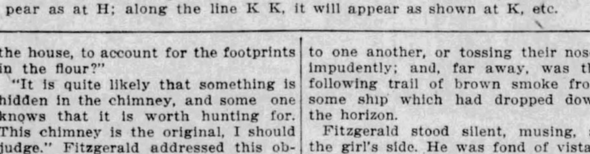

Figure 4—Appearance of the sun at the middle of the eclipse as seen from different places. Along the line H H, of Figure 3, it will appear as at H; along the line K K, it will appear as shown at K, etc.

A SLEEPING MEMORY

BY E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM

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CHAPTER XXII.

"Is it anything serious?" Trowse asked quietly, preparing to rise from his writing table.

Powers flung himself into a chair with a groan. "No! I want to talk to you."

A short silence. Trowse eyed his visitor narrowly. On the whole, Powers was a surprise to him. Such a nervous breakdown in such a man was beyond his comprehension. Powers was looking very ill indeed.

"The young lady," he inquired, "is well, I hope?"

Powers raised his head.

"I have come to talk to you about her, Trowse," he said. "I can't expect your sympathy, and you can't help me—you nor any other man. But I've got to talk to someone—or go mad."

Trowse nodded with the air of a sphinx. "Well?"

"She is horribly changed. Can't you see it?"

"You forget," Trowse remarked, "that I had not the pleasure of the young lady's acquaintance before—your little experiment."

"Of course, you can't judge," he said. "Trowse, I feel like a man who has created a monster, who has breathed life into some evil thing and let it loose upon the world."

Trowse smiled grimly.

"Personally," he said, "I admit that I am no judge. I understand, however, that society in general scarcely takes the same view of Miss Hardinge. Isn't she supposed to be rather a beauty?"

Powers beat impatiently with his hand upon the table.

"You know that I am not talking about her looks, Trowse. She's beautiful enough to bewitch every man who comes near her—and she does it."

"It must be a little inconvenient for you," Trowse remarked. "Beyond that, I scarcely see your point."

"Man, you have eyes," Powers exclaimed with subdued passion. "I have seen you watching her, studying her closely when you fancied yourself undisturbed. You can see what I see. She is like a marvelous piece of mechananism. The working of it is perfect, but it isn't human. She is only alive upon the sensuous side. Damn it, Trowse, don't look at me like that. She has no soul. There is nothing alight inside."

"You want a tonic, my friend," Trowse said coolly. "You want it very badly. Don't swear at me again like that, because I don't like it. I know nothing myself about souls. From what I have heard I should think that they are very troublesome things, and that Miss Hardinge is just as well off without one—for your purpose, better."

Powers looked at him with a strange, shuddering curiosity. There was a long pause.

"I was a fool to come to you, Trowse," he said despairingly. "I cannot make you understand. I never could. And there is nobody else in the world to whom I can speak of this."

Trowse rose up and stood over him. The shadow of a sneer lingered about his thin lips. His cold gray eyes flashed with a steely light. He spoke slowly—there was emphasis in every syllable.

"It is very clear to me, Powers," he said, 'that you are utterly unworthy of your good fortune. You have committed what amongst us is the one unpardonable crime. The girl should have remained to you always a patient and a subject. Your experiment should have left you free from any personal bias whatever. It was nothing more nor less than a solemn charge accepted by you on behalf of science, and bringing with it certain distinct and absolute obligations. It is easy to be deceived in men. I have been deceived in you. I held you far above such callousness to great interests, such sickly sentimentality as you are now pleading guilty to. What has happened is perfectly obvious. You have conceived some sort of affection for the girl. In the language of those men to whose ranks you have sunk, you have fallen in love with her. Ush!"

Powers was doggedly silent. The other's contempt stung him like a lash. Yet he made no attempt at denial.

"I can scarcely find patience to speak to you calmly," Trowse continued, "and I am a man not easily moved. You are a traitor to our great mistress—the only mistress in the world worth serving. Unless you can recover yourself, and I am beginning to doubt the possibility of such a thing, you will be unable to complete the most wonderful experiment which it has ever been the lot of man to undertake. Now I do not know altogether with what purpose you came to see me, but I myself was on the point of opening this subject with you."

Powers looked up. There was a note of apprehension in his tone.

"What do you mean? What concern is it of yours?"

Trowse seldom laughed, and when he did no sound could be less suggestive of mirth. He laughed then, and Powers watched him with a new anxiety in his eyes.

"It is very much my concern," he said calmly. "If you saw an ignorant lunatic seeking to destroy through simple wantonness some priceles work of art, I presume you would consider it your duty to intervene. So I, who see a man sink to the level of a lunatic, trifling with an experiment which bids fair to open one of the locked gates of science, feel a similar responsibility. I appeal to you, Powers, for the sake of our past friendship, to rid yourself of this gigantic folly. There are women enough in the world if you want to play the lover. Be a man, and accept your destiny."

Powers rose up. A certain doggedness had crept into his face—showed itself in his tone.

"Argument between us," he said is futile. Our poin of view is wholly different. I yield to no one in my reverence for science, but I'm a human being, and I can't alter it. When I tell you that I love Eleanor I can't expect you to understand. I don't understand it wholly myself. But it is best that you should know the truth. I have no longer any desire to use her as a blind and soulless instrument for experiments, which at any moment might

Another Life Saved--Almost a Miracle

Sometime ago I was afflicted with Bright's Disease. My urine was badly colored and full of brick dust like sediment and very scanty at times. I would have to get up at night nearly every thirty minutes to urinate. For two years I was unable to do any work, had no appetite and was almost a skeleton. I was under treatment of five different doctors but without any results; also several different kinds of medicine, but they were of no use, and I had almost made up my mind to die. One day I was told of Swamp-Root, but was too much discouraged to try it, until a friend told me what it had done for him. Then I concluded to buy a bottle and try it. After the first three doses I urinated for the first time without any pain, and passed a great quantity of sediment. Before three weeks I had regained my appetite and gained fourteen pounds in weight. I continued to improve until at last my health was restored and I can truthfully say that I owe my life to Swamp-Root. You are at liberty to publish this letter should you so desire.

Yours sincerely,
E. A. BURT,
Perry, N. Y.

State of New York, County of Wyoming, Town of Perry.

Personally appeared before me this 26th day of July, 1909, E. A. Burt, who subscribed the above statement and made oath that the same is true in substance and in fact.

EDWARD J. WEBSTER,
Notary Public.

Letter to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You

Send to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information telling all about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention the Toledo Weekly Blade. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.

cost her her reason. We both of us know that mentally she is not in a healthy state. I have only one desire—to undo the past."

"You talk like a fool," Trowse answered. "How can you do that?"

"I want to lead her gently back to the state in which I found her," Powers said. "Her present condition is a torment to me."

"What about her present admirers?" Trowse asked. "Hood and Winandermere follow her everywhere like sheep—and she encourages them. I have not noticed that she regards you with the same favor."

Powers was white to the lips.

"She is nothing but a child," he said. "For the present she does not understand."

"Yet they are there. How will you deal with them? There are rumors of an engagement already. She would accept either of them in preference to you."

Powers flinched. His persecutor's words cut him like a lash.

"She is nothing but a child," he said, 'and the people who please her most just now must be young and gay. But I have watched her, and I know. Her present state is not permanent. Before long there will be a crisis. I shall help it on. It is Eleanor Surtoes whom I love. Of her I have no fear."

There was a short silence—broken by Trowse.

"I am to take it, then," he said coldly, 'that you abandon the experiment. In your present condition it is, I suppose, inevitable. You have lost all influence over her. It would be hopeless to expect her to respond to your will."

"I have already abandoned it," Powers answered. "I curse the day and the thought which made me ever attempt it."

"It is as well, then," Trowse answered, 'to give you fair warning. I do not propose to stand by quietly and watch your folly."

"What do you mean?" Powers demanded.

"This! That if you do not carry this thing through—I shall!"

Powers sprang to his feet; his face was dark with passion.

"If you should dare to interfere," he cried, "if you should make the slightest attempt to—"

"Stop!"

The monosyllable came like a pistol shot, incisive, compelling! There was a breathless silence. Trowse continued and his words were cold and hard.

"Do not threaten me," he said. "You should know better than that. You should know exactly of how much account I hold my life when it comes to a question of adding to the sum of human knowledge. I shall do as I say. My decision is unalterable."

Powers rose up. He was a man again.

"It is well to be prepared," he said. "I thank you for your warning. Take mine in return. I have as little fear of death as you, and I think that my love for Eleanor is a passion as strong as your devotion to science. I tell you that I will not have her made the subject of your experiments. I will not have her life or reason imperiled, even to solve the greatest of all mysteries."

Trowse shrugged his shoulders as he leaned towards the bell.

"I think," he said, "that we understand one another perfectly."

CHAPTER XXIII.

"I must confess, Powers, since you ask me, that I am not altogether charmed with your protegee," Lady Fiske declared.

Powers looked away from his mother's face into the ball-room. Almost within a few feet of them Eleanor floated by, a delicate vision of muslin and silk, her face radiant with pleasure, her movements the perfection of effortless grace. She was wholly absorbed in the delight of the moment. Powers felt a little stab at his heart.

"I am sorry, mother," he answered. "You must remember that she is very young—and all this is new to her. I am anxious that you should make allowances for her."

Lady Fiske shrugged her shoulders. She was silent for a moment, during which her eyes rested thoughtfully upon her son's face.

"I have been always anxious to do so," she said, "but I am afraid that her character is too obvious to be misunderstood."

"She is young," he repeated, "and after her quiet life all this attention has perhaps turned her head a little. I can assure you, mother, that I have known her when she was a very different person."

Lady Fiske appeared unconvinced.

"I fancy that you must have been a little misled in those days, Powers. Her absolute selfishness and total indifference to the feelings of others are glaringly apparent. She appears to possess neither gratitude nor consideration, and for a young girl she is ridiculously extravagant. I never understood that Colonel Hardinge was a rich man, did you?"

"She has a considerable credit," he answered. "I have spoken to her about her expenditure."

"That, of course, is your concern," Lady Fiske continued. "So far as her chaperonage is concerned, I could not possibly undertake to look after her beyond Goodwood. Marian and I are going to Homburg the last week in July with the Fitzallans, and it would be impossible for her to accompany us. I hope that this is understood Powers."

"It must be as you say, of course, mother," he answered. "I am expecting to hear from her uncle every day now. You will probably not be burdened with the care of her much longer."

She passed them again. Captain Hood was her partner, and there was a look in his eyes which no woman ever misreads. Lady Fiske sighed.

"I am really sorry for that young man," she said. "I knew his mother quite well. He is far too nice to be fooled as Eleanor is fooling him."

Powers frowned darkly. "I do not think that she encourages him," he said.

She raised her eyebrows. She was an even-tempered woman, but there was asperity in her tone.

"Rubbish! Even you should know better than that, Powers. A girl is always perfectly aware when a man is in love with her. If she does not intend to accept him, it is positively wicked to keep him dangling after her. That is what Eleanor is doing. I consider it—indecent!"

"Perhaps—she intends to accept him!"

Lady Fiske smiled scornfully.

"Captain Hood has two hundred a year besides his pay," she said. "You are positively futile tonight, Powers. Why don't you go and dance? At least, let us abandon Eleanor as a subject of conversation."

"There is one thing more I want to say about her, mother. You will find it hard to understand. Still, I want to tell you the facts. You know, of course, that her memory is still entirely unawakened?"

"Yes!"

"Some day I believe that it will return—perhaps quite suddenly, perhaps by degrees. But when it does, I confidently believe that there will be a great change in Eleanor. A great deal that puzzles and disappoints us now will, I am sure, pass away. It is virtually the corollary of her numbed sensibilities. I can assure you that the Eleanor I knew was most unlike the Eleanor of today. She was high-minded, brave, fond of pleasure perhaps, but with plenty of imagination and generosity."

"The change, then," Lady Fiske said dryly, "is indeed wonderful. You cannot seriously tell me, Powers, that you believe her altered disposition to be in any way due to her illness?"

"I am quite sure of it," he answered firmly. "The brain is the most wonderful thing in the world, and responds to accidents and changes in its structure in the most extraordinary manner. I could give you a German book to read on the subject which would amaze you."

Lady Fiske shook her head.

"I am content," she said, "to give her the benefit of the doubt. I hope that your theory may account for a good deal which has disappointed me in Eleanor. Here she comes!"

They were in a delightful little alcove, looking out upon the ball-room, and which for the last quarter of an hour had been unoccupied save by themselves. But with Eleanor's entrance all that was changed. Lord Winandermere had followed them across the room—several other men at once made their appearance.

"I have come to plead for at least one other waltz, Miss Hardinge," Lord Winandermere said. "Please let me have your card."

She shook her head.

"It is quite impossible," she declared. "You see, it is absolutely full. There are the Lancers after supper. You must be satisfied with them,"

Lord Winandermere looked anything but satisfied.

"Then may I have an extra dance at the Castletons' Thursday night?"

There were other claimants for the Castletons' dance. Powers waited for his opportunity, and leaned over to Eleanor.

"Have you kept me my dance, Eleanor?" he asked.

She shook her head.

"You waltz so badly, Powers," she said, "and I am sure you don't care about it. Besides, to tell you the truth, I forgot all about it."

She was talking to some one else almost at once. Powers turned away with immovable face. Suddenly a fresh arrival paused upon the threshold and entered. Powers recognized him with a little start of amazement. It was Trowse.

He talked for a few moments with Lady Fiske. Then he turned to Eleanor.

"I am almost afraid to put such a tax upon your good-nature, Miss Hardinge, but I cannot resist asking if you have still a dance you can spare me."

She shook her head, looked for a moment into his eyes, and hesitated.

"I—am afraid not, Dr. Trowse," she said, with much less than her usual confidence. "You are very late."

"It was my misfortune to be detained at the last moment," he said quietly. "I can see that you are hesitating, Miss Hardinge. Be merciful!"

Powers, who was watching her closely, was perhaps the only one who noticed the change in her. The exuberant life seemed suddenly to die out of her face—for a moment an uneasy light flashed in her eyes, she was almost haggard. Trowse was leaning forward, his gaze riveted upon her as though anxious for her decision.

"You can have the next waltz," she said, in a low tone. "Captain Hood will forgive me, I am sure. I never really promised it him."

Powers drew a quick little breath. He could scarcely believe his ears. Then Trowse, after a word of thanks, turned away, and Eleanor was herself again. Only to Powers it seemed that the brilliancy of her eyes was almost feverish, and her laugh a little strained. She was combating a storm of jesting reproaches—some of which were not jesting at all.

"'Pon my word," Lord Winandermere declared, "you are absolutely heartless, Miss Hardinge. I would have given half my kingdom for that dance."

She laughed at him. "You never offered it."

"And it was mine, not his," Hood declared ruefully. "What have I done to be treated so cruelly?"

"You trod on my train," she declared. "But for the interposition of Providence, I should have been a wreck—and the first dance, too."

"It wasn't my fault," he protested, "and what you call the interposition of Providence was simply my marvelous skill in avoiding a catastrophe. I deserve credit rather than blame."

She made a little grimace.

"It is done!" she exclaimed. "How can I atone?"

"Three dances on Thursday night instead of two!" Captain Hood suggested.

"And four for me," Lord Winandermere echoed.

She laughed. "Indeed. Why four?"

"It is as many as I dare ask for!"

"Without fear of my chaperon," she said. "I do not think that I will give you any, Lord Winandermere. You are too timid. Besides, I have not robbed you of a dance tonight. Captain Hood is the only one who has the right to complain."

"I would to God I had the right!" he murmured, under his breath.

Her eyes mocked him. A wave of music swept in upon them. Trowse drew near.

"Consideration for the aged," he murmured, as he bowed before Eleanor, "is the most charming attribute of youth. It is delightful of you to have sparpd me this dance."

Powers thought it significant that Eleanor, who thoroughly enjoyed talking nonsense, made no answer whatever. She laid her hand upon his sleeve, and they passed out together.

To be Continued.

"Dr. Miles' Nervine Raised Me From the Grave"—Mrs. Taylor

This is a strong statement to make, but it is exactly what Mrs. Thomas Taylor, of Blum, Texas, said in expressing her opinion of this remedy.

"Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine raised me from the grave and I have much confidence in it. I can never say enough for your grand medicines. If anyone had offered me $100.00 for the second bottle of Nervine that I used I would have said 'no indeed.'"

MRS. THOMAS TAYLOR,
Blum, Tex.

Nervous exhaustion is a common occurence of modern life. The wear and tear on the nervous system is greater now than at any time since the world began. For sleeplessness, poor appetite and that "run down" feeling, nothing is so good as

Dr. Miles' Nervine

Your nerves are your life and lack of vital energy makes existence a misery. Dr. Miles' Nervine will tone up your nervous system.

Ask any druggist. If the first bottle fails to benefit, your money is returned.

MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

TIZ---For Sore Feet

Tired, Aching, Swollen, Smelly, Sweaty Feet? Corns, Callouses or Bunions? Use TIZ. It's Sure, Quick and Certain.

You Will Enjoy Using TIZ. The Most Pleasant Remedy You Ever Tried and Moreover It Works.

At last here is instant relief and a lasting permanent remedy for sore feet. No more tired feet. No more aching feet. No more swollen, bad smelling, sweaty feet. No more corns. No more bunions. No more callouses, no matter what ails your feet or what under the sun you've tried without getting relief, just use TIZ.

TIZ is totally unlike anything else for the purpose you ever heard of. It's the only foot remedy ever made which acts on the principle of drawing out all the poisonous exudations which cause sore feet. Powders and other remedies merely clog up the pores. TIZ cleanses them out and keeps them clean. It works right off. You will feel better the very first time its used. Use it a week and you can forget you ever had sore feet. There is nothing on earth that can compare with it. TIZ is for sale at all druggists 25 cents per box or direct if you wish from Walter Luther Dodge & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Farmstead

QUESTIONS FOR ANSWER

The following questions are submitted to readers to answer. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answer possible.

Can anyone tell me what is the matter with my calves? After they are born they suckle the cow, then scours set in and they die, after about 36 hours. Only the bull calves die; the heifers get along all right. My cows are healthy and sound. All are given the same kind of feed—corn and oats with wheat bran mixed.—M., Bixford, Pa.

GRAFTING AND GRAFTING WAX

W., W. Va.—To make grafting wax melt one pound of beeswax, add four pounds of resin and melt together. Then add one pint of raw linseed oil and cook slowly until it is in the right state to use—which can be told by dropping a little of it in cold water. Then pour the whole of it into a pail of cold water and pull into sticks about one and a half inches in diameter and five or six inches long.

Graft any time from March 1 until trees are in bloom. Scions should be cut in March and packed in damp sawdust, or they may be cut as wanted, provided they are used the same day. This applies to apples and pears only. Plums, cherries, apricots, etc., should be grafted in March or April before buds start.

Make a clean cut with saw, split stalk and insert wedge-shaped scions, whittled to fit the cleft. Leave two buds on each scion, the lower one pointing out. Wax stub and cleft to exclude air and put a little wax on upper end of scion. Bark of scion should meet and cross back of stub. Stubs one inch in diameter should have two scions; two-inch stubs four and so on up to 27, which is the most I ever put in one stub. Don't forget to keep the hands greased with lard while handling the wax.—C., East Bloomfield, N. Y.

PROTECTION AGAINST DISEASE

The following methods are recommended by "The Horticulturist's Rule Book." Many of them are elaborated in Lodeman's "Spraying for Plants," and other standard works.

Bean. Anthrocnose, or pod-rust. Plant in dry and airy places, on light soil, and avoid rotations with melons, cucumbers, etc.

Beet. Root-rot. Rotation of crops. Be careful to remove all spotted leaves when storing the roots.

Celery. Celery leaf-blight, rust or sun-scald. Plant in a moist and cool place, and shade the plants if necessary. Destroy all diseased leaves in autumn.

Corn. Smut. Plant seed from clean fields.

Currant. Anthrocnose. Thorough application of Bordeaux mixture.

Damping off. Ventilate the cutting or seed beds, do not let plants crowd, and do not keep very wet, and keep the soil equally moist throughout its depth, and the surface dry. When the trouble appears among valuable plants, the healthy ones should be transplanted into fresh soil. Dusting the soil with sulphur, and sifting upon it and the plants very hot, clean sand are to be recommended.

Grape. Downy mildew. Brown rot, gray rot. A wide board nailed flatwise on the top of the trellis so as to protect the vines somewhat, as with a roof, is a considerable protection, as it tends to keep the vines dry. Vines trained against a building seldom suffer.

Peach. Rot and blight. Burn or bury all affected fruits as soon as they appear. In wet weather, when peaches are rotting badly on the tree, systematic attempts should be made to pick and destroy the injured fruits. Burning or plowing under the leaves in the fall is to be recommended. Before the leaves appear, spray with some copper compound, as sulphate of copper or Bordeaux mixture, and spray thereafter several times. It is said that harvested fruit can be preserved for a short time against the fungus by dipping it in a solution of potassium sulphide (liver of sulphur).

Yellow. Pull up and burn all trees as soon as the disease appears. Trees may be reset in the places from which the yellow trees were taken. Laws aiming to suppress the disease should be enacted in all peach-growing states.

Pear. Blight. Some varieties, like Duchess, Lawrence and Kieffer, are partially immune. See that useless spurs or sprouts do not grow upon the trunk or large branches.

Potato. Scab. Do not plant on land that has grown scabby potatoes. Plant clean seed. Cook scabby potatoes or beets before feeding them to stock to prevent dissemination of the fungus in the manure. Dig suspected tubers as soon as they are ripe, to check the deepening of the scabs. If scabby seed is planted soak it in corrosive sublimate or Bordeaux mixture. Corrosive sublimate is probably the better remedy. Spraying the open furrows, before covering the tubers, is also useful.

Sweet potato. Black rot. Destroy all affected tubers.

Tomato. Blight. In houses, keep the temperature as even as possible. In particular, avoid sudden changes. In mild attacks the disease can be kept in check by picking off and burning the injured leaves.

Rot. The small cherry and plum tomatoes are not attacked, and the old-fashioned angular sorts are comparatively free. Training the vines so as to give the fruit plenty of light and air is useful. Heavy applications of fresh stable manure appear to augment the injury. Burn all infested vines and fruits in autumn. The trouble is usually worst rather early in the picking season during hot and moist weather. In the cooler weather of the fall it is rarely serious. Therefore, aim to prolong the bearing season by early planting and good tillage.

Watermelon. Anthracnose or pod-rust. Rotation. Burn all diseased vines on the compost piles, for a common source of infection is the manure spread upon the land.

WHEAT FOR LAYING HENS

Many people do not feed their hens wheat simply because it is higher in price than oats or corn. The feeding of high priced feed to laying hens may or may not be profitable, according to the man, his methods, and his flock. However, there are few other general feeds for laying hens better than wheat. With a good flock well taken care of otherwise, wheat can be fed with profit. This grain at 90 cents a bushel is 1½ cents a pound, and with good methods a pound of wheat ought to produce at least two eggs, which at average market prices would be more than double the cost of the wheat. Profits in eggs production do not depend so much upon the cost of feeds as upon the amount of eggs a given feed will produce under normal conditions.

Wheat is proportionately rich in protein and mineral matter for the formation of eggs, and is also composed of a fair proportion of starch for producing heat and energy. Wheat fed to hens should be scattered in a deep litter of straw so that they must exercise in securing it and so that they will not eat it too fast.

Dry grain feed for fowls is to be commended instead of soft feeds for the simple reason that the birds have very strong grinding organs for reducing hard feeds. The function of the gizzard is for hard grinding, and it seems that the harder the foods are the more active the organs become and the healthier and more productive the fowl is.

THE YOUNG ORCHARD

It is an excellent plan to make a plat of the new orchard, showing just where the several trees are located and what variety of fruit each is. A great many leave the wooden tags which came from the nursery on the trees, depending on them to bear record of what kind of a tree each is. In a year or two these tags are destroyed and the orchardist forgets just what kind of tree he purchased and has to wait till it bears fruit before he can tell. Then, too, the tag is sometimes an injury to the tree, especially when it is attached with a wire. The wire cuts into the bark in such a way as to make a joint or incision which will weaken the tree and cause it to be easily blown down when a heavy wind comes.

It is generally a good plan to crop the young orchard. The trees do not cover much of the ground, and if the land between them is not worked, it becomes so packed and filled with objectionable weeds that it is no longer an ideal soil for the fruit tree. The best crops for the young orchard are those which require a great deal of cultivation, but which at the same time do not rob the ground of much of its mineral plant foods. Potatoes make a good crop. They do not grow high enough to shade the trees and are the means of causing the ground to receive the necessary cultivation Sweet corn also makes a very good crop, but no matter what the crop attempted is, it should not be planted near the tree. If too close, there is danger of injuring the trees when the plants are being cultivated.

DRIVING OUT CABBAGE WORMS

Air-slaked lime and fine table salt are recommended to kill cabbage worms. It should be applied early in the morning, while the dew is on the plants. A good plan is to punch a few holes in the bottom of a baking powder can, and then fill the can partly full of dry lime and salt.

Another remedy is to cover the plants with two or three handfuls of green grass just before the sun sets. The moths deposit their eggs on the grass, where they are cooked the next day when the grass withers in the sun.

FARM ANIMALS

The horse that is given some regular daily exercise is the one that keeps in the best of health. The idle horse is the one that usually gets sick. It's about the same with men and women. Work is one of the greatest blessings of life. Anyhow, it is better to work out than to rust out.

See that all parts of the harness fit well. This will prevent galls and sores on the animal. Fix up and shine up the harness. It will make them last longer and be more serviceable while they do last.

The farmer who takes pride in having his team show up well in harness as a rule takes pride in all other lines of farming. A good team in a good set of harness is a splendid sight and it ought to be the pride of every horse owner to dress his horses as well as he dresses himself. There ought to be harmony between the driver and his team.

The mare with foal has greater demands for feed than one which is not. Her feed in this condition should be liberal and of a nutritious kind. Moderate work or exercise is better for her than to be idle most of the time. She can pay for her keeping with work and the colt will be extra gain. She is a profitable animal on the general farm.

A horse requires a wider and more exclusive stall than a cow. The stall should be wide enough so that the horse can lie comfortably and stretch out its legs, but not so wide that it can roll in it.

A team of mules is mighty good for farm work. They are strong, hardy, easily kept and will bear a lot of rough treatment, yet there is no use of mistreating them just because they can bear it. Mules would be better animals if people would stop beating them.

When horses rub their tails it is sometimes a sign of worms. To effect a remedy feed equal parts of salt and hardwood ashes every other day for a week.

Medium-sized hogs are now most in favor. It is best to feed hogs for only eight or ten months. After they are a year old the feeding is not profitable.

Keep the ewes in clean sheds and feed oats, bran and oil meal.

Train the colt before he is 6 months old and you can control his disposition when he is older.

Do not dose animals with any medicine unless they are really sick. In most cases a change of diet and rest will bring an animal back to normal condition.

Food which gives the best results is the cheapest, no matter what it costs.

On the farm the nursing mothers should be fed nutritious food to insure development of their young.

When prices of live stock decline do not give up the business. Year in and year out, there is always good money in raising hogs, sheep, cattle and horses.

Care for the young animals so their growth will not be stunted. Keep them growing all the time.

Young pigs should not be too fat for the first six months. Development of bone and muscle should be the first consideration.

As long as the breeding of a sow is profitable she should be bred. It is not advisable to sell off a good brood animal.

Next to corn, clover is about the best hog feed, while both mixed always show good results.

Fall pigs are not as a rule handled as well as they should be. They should not be penned up and fed an exclusive corn diet.

Many persons believe horses cannot be fed clover hay without getting the heaves. This is an erroneous idea. If the horse is given the proper quantity of clover and not overfed, there is no danger of heaves. Never feed a horse more than he will eat up clean, either grain or hay. Oats are perhaps the best general ration for the horse and go well with timothy or wild hay. Once or twice a week a feed of corn and clover with a bran mash should be fed. If a horse does not clean up his feed it is a good idea to try a change of ration. He should be fed and watered at regular intervals and should always be watered before eating. Do not give a horse water immediately after eating. Water the horse an hour before eating when possible and an hour after eating. Keep the bedding clean and fresh and the horse will always be in good condition.

IMMENSE VALUE OF THE HEN

The American eagle is a noble bird, but the American hen should be stamped on the American dollar for her producing power is greater than all the gold and silver mined in the world. Cotton was once king; but in 1908 poultry outdid cotton and cottonseed by $50,000,000. It is wonderful how the poultry industry has advanced within the past few years. The number of eggs laid during 1907, taking statistics, was 25,000,000,000,000, which equals over 2,000,000,000 dozen. They are usually marketed in 30-dozen cases. It would take from 350 to 375 crates of 30 dozen each to fill a car. This would take about 198,195 freight cars. If placed end to end it would make about 1,450 miles of track.

Many have thought that from the vast increase in poultry and eggs that the prices would fall to a figure that the raising of poultry for eggs and meat would become unprofitable. Instead the prices have gradually increased in the past five years. There have been times when the price of eggs fell for a short time, but soon reached the normal again. There is no longer the question is there profit in poultry keeping. The question now is have you the ability to make it pay. The success in poultry now is simply up to the man who conducts the operations either on a small or large scale. There are many things that the poultry raiser must know to be sure of success. No one can make a success on a hit-or-miss plan.

COFFEE HEART

Very Plain in Some People.

A great many people go on suffering from annoying ailments for a long time before they can get their own consent to give up the indulgence from which their trouble arises..

A gentleman in Brooklyn describes his experience, as follows:

"I became satisfied some months ago that I owed the palpitation of the heart from which I suffered almost daily, to the use of coffee (I had been a coffee drinker for 30 years) but I found it very hard to give up the beverage.

"One day I ran across a very sensible and straightforward presentation of the claims of Postum, and was so impressed thereby that I concluded to give it a trial.

"My experience with it was unsatisfactory till I learned how it ought to be prepared—by thorough boiling for not less than 15 or 20 minutes. After I learned that lesson there was no trouble.

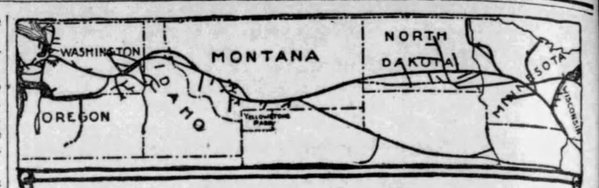
"Postum proved to be a most palatable and satisfactory hot beverage, and I have used it ever since.

"The effect on my health has been most salutary. The heart palpitation from which I used to suffer so much, particularly after breakfast, has disappeared and I never have a return of it except when I dine or lunch away from home and drink the old kind of coffee because Postum is not served. I find that Postum cheers and invigorates while it produces no harmful stimulation." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Ten days' trial proves an eye opener to many..

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.



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The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, O.

3117—Boys' Shirt—The plain shirt is always the most suitable for the average boy. This one is made long, like a man's and may be tucked inside the trousers, or it may be cut off and the lower edge gathered on an elastic band. The pattern 3117 is cut in sizes 4 to 16 years. Medium size requires 2 yards of 36-inch material. The above pattern can be obtained by sending 10c to the office of this paper.

5198—Ladies' Night Gown—In this simple yoke night gown we have one of the most serviceable models. The long tongue which continues the yoke in front is a novelty. Sometimes both yoke and tongue are of embroidery with insertion around the edges. Such materials as cambric, lawn, muslin, longcloth and even figured organdies are used for night gowns. The pattern 5198 is cut in sizes 32 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 5¾ yards of 36-inch material. The above pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

5028—Ladies' Seven-gored Skirt—Plain gored skirts are very much in vogue just now and this one is an exceptionally good model. It is also very easy to make. Serge, panama, linen, rep., etc., are good materials for reproducing. The pattern 5028 is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 5¼ yards of 36-inch material; 2 yards of 27-inch contrasting goods. The above pattern can be obtained by sending 10c to the office of this paper.

3966—Ladies' Dressing Sacque—This pretty dressing sacque is one which may be made in an hour. It may be of lawn, madras, percale, gingham, challis or cheviot. The use of a trimming of contrasting color will be effective and with a very sheer material, a colored lining will be pretty. The pattern 3966 is cut in sizes 32 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2¾ yards of 36-inch material. The above pattern can be obtained by sending 10c to the office of this paper.

5254—Ladies' Shirt Waist.—The plain tailored waist has a style of its own. It makes up to advantage in linen and in plain materials like pongee silk, poplin, plain color taffetas and the like. It may also be made of French flannel and of challis. The pattern 5254 is cut in sizes 32 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2¼ yards of 36-inch material. The above pattern can be obtained by sending 10c to the office of this paper.

5083—Ladies' Princess Apron—This apron has the long front panel curved inward along the edges at the waist line and this causes it to hold in a little to the figure. This is an advantage when engaged in any strenuous work as the apron does not then get in the way of the wearer. The pockets are made very solid by being stitched in at the side front seams. The pattern 5083 is cut in sizes 32 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 5¾ yards of 27-inch material. The above pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

5000—Ladies' Shirt Waist—This waist is certainly dainty and as it can be made with the neck either high or low and the sleeves long or short, it offers great variety. It may be made of flowered lawn, dimity, challis and of other materials. The pattern 5000 is cut in sizes 32 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2 yards of 36-inch material. The above pattern can be obtained by sending 10c to the office of this paper.

4353—Misses' Dress—No young girl could ask a daintier frock than this. The princess panel gives long lines in front and the pleats form an acceptable trimming. Not only wash materials but also light weight woolens and silks may serve for a dress of this kind. The pattern 4353 is cut in sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Medium size requires 6¼ yards of 36-inch material. The above pattern can be obtained by sending 10c to the office of this paper.

5191—A Ten Gore Skirt—The walking skirts are made with either a very large number of gores as in the present design or with only one or two. The many gored models are always most becoming, giving slender outlines to the figure. Panama, serge, linen, pique, pongee, etc., are appropriate for making in this style. The pattern 5191 is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 3¾ yards of 36-inch material. The above pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

4595—Boys' Russian Suit—This manly little garment may be made of any of the better grade of wash materials, such as linen, galatea, gingham and the like or of serge, cheviot or poplin. The small trousers will please the young wearer. The pattern 4595 is cut in sizes 2, 4, and 6 years. Medium size requires 2¾ yards of 36-inch material. The above pattern can be obtained by sending 10c to the office of this paper.

5217—Ladies' House Dress—The plain house dress is much neater for morning wear than a wrapper, even if not quite as easy. It may be made of wash materials or of some soft woolen, such as challis, or if it is to be laundered of brilliantine. The pattern 5217 is cut in sizes 32 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 5 yards of 36-inch material. The above pattern can be obtained by sending 10c to the office of this paper.

3131—Girls' Sailor Costume—This pretty sailor dress has a very deep yoke facing which is always ornamental and in addition the large collar which comes well over the shoulders. By making the dress of white linen and the collar of light or dark blue or of scarlet, a very retty effect can be obtained. The pattern 3131 is cut in sizes 6 to 12 years. Medium size requires 3¼ yards of 36-inch material. The above pattern can be obtained by sending 10c to the office of this paper.

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We shall not particularize here as to the symptoms of those peculiar affections incident to women, but those wanting full information as to their symptoms and means of positive cure are referred to the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser—1008 pages, newly revised and up-to-date Edition, sent *free* on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps to cover cost of wrapping and mailing *only*, in French cloth binding. Address: Dr. R. V. Pierce, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

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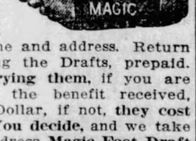

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Fruit, berries, hay and potatoes netted owner of this farm an income of $1,500 last year; everything ready for business; two horses, plows, wagons, mower, reaper and all other machinery, tools and 30,000 ft. of hemlock and pine timber, included, to induce quick sale; 83½ acres good land; orchard of apple, pear, plum and cherry trees; nearly new, 8-room house, big barn, pure water, hog house, poultry house; mail and groceries delivered; telephone; price for all $1,900, part cash. Full details of this and other low-priced, money making farms, page 27, Strout's Farm Catalogue No. 34, just out, copy free. Station 105, E. A. Strout, Union Bank Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.

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MEN WHO DO 100 MILES A DAY

An East Indian Caste Trained for Centuries as Runners.

Ordinary Marathon races seem rather insignificant compared with the regular performances of a certain East Indian caste. These Kahars, also known as Jhinwarb, live in the Punjab, where for centuries they have acted as runners, fishermen and water fowl catchers.

The men are trained runners and are said to be able to go a hundred miles a day without resting. According to Baily's Magazine there is a well authenticated instance that Tika Ram, the son of Lalu Ram, carried dispatches 300 miles in three days—from Mean-Mir to Meerut.

The point discussed, however, is whether the normal exertions of the Kahar post runners and the similar exertions of jinrikisha men shortened their lives, and it appears that the Kahars, trained from childhood to be distance runners, live to be old men; they are not only able to withstand the strain of running great distances under a heavy load, but thrive under it.

The jinrikisha man, too, notwithstanding his irregular diet, excessive use of liquor and exposure to the elements, lives to a reasonable age. In Tokio when a census was taken of the jinrikisha men three years ago there were found to be more than 1,300 who were over 5 years of age.

Seven Sentence Sermons.

My liberty leaves off where the rights of another begin.—Victor Hugo.

To assert that the law of brotherly love is impracticable to the needs of society is simply to deny the very first law by which society exists.—Richard Le Gallienne.

A man should be upright, not have to be kept straight.—Marcus Aurelius.

That man may last, but never lives,
Who much receives, but nothing gives;
Whom none can love, whom none can thank—
Creation's blot, creation's blank.
—Thomas Gibbons.

Difficulties are things that show what men are.—Epictetus.

Still I must wander and wait
Still I must watch and pray,
Not forgetting in whose sight
A thousand years in their flight
Are as a single day.
—Longfellow.

Blessed is the man that endureth temptation; for when he is tired, he shall receive the crown of life.—James.

The Natural Inference.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

"My husband has given me a diamond necklace,"

"My! My! What was it you caught him doing?"

QUESTION BUREAU

RULES—1. Your real name and postoffice address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor to tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Dont' ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers we will reply in print, but never by mail.

POPULATION OF U. S.

I would like to know how many states and territories there are in the United States. Also give the population of this country.—W. P. K., Utica, Ohio.

At the present time there are 46 states and four territories in the United States. The territories are Hawaii, Alaska, New Mexico, and Arizona. The population of the country including these territories is 93,402,151. Arizona and New Mexico may soon be formally admitted.

HENRY HOWE

I would like to have the Question Bureau please give me a sketch of the life of Henry Howe, the historian. —C. W. B., South Milford, Ind.

Henry Howe, the American publisher and historian, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, October 16, 1816; and died in 1893. He entered the publishing business in 1839, and while conducting this business began conducting historical researches in New Jersey and New York. He later moved to Ohio, where he continuel his historical studies, and published subscription books. His writings include Memoir of Eminent Mechanics, The Great West, Travels and Adventures of Celebrated Travelers, Adventures and Achievements of Americans, Our Whole Country, Over the World, and Historical Collections of three states, New Jersey, New York and Ohio.

JULIUS CAESAR

I would like to have you please give me a biography of Julius Caesar.—H. F. B., Garrett, Ind.

Julius Caesar, the Roman general, statesman and historian, was born July 10, 100 B. C., and died at Rome, March 15, 44 B. C. He displayed extraordinary talents from his boyhood. He had a penetrating intellect and a remarkably strong memory. Pliny said that he was able to read, write, hear and dictate at the same time from four to seven letters. As the occupation of most of the people of those times was warfare, Caesar devoted the greater part of his life to this art. He was a good general. When he was not fighting he was planning how he could get control of the government without having to divide the honor with others. For a time, however, he divided this honor with Pompey and others. Finally he and Pompey quarreled, with the result that Pompey's army retreated to Egypt, where their general was murdered. Caesar buried the great Roman with honor. When Caesar returned to Rome he granted an amnesty to the followers of Pompey, which act gained him universal love of the people. As Pompey was no more and no other person was popular enough with the people, Caesar became the head of the government. He declined the crown offered by Mark Antony, which made him more popular with the people. He resolved to subdue the Parthians, and his friends gave out that according to the Sibylline books this could only be done by a king, and therefore proposed that Caesar should retain the title of dictator in regard to Italy, but should be saluted with that of king in all the conquered countries. To settle this a meeting of the senate was called on the ides of March. This was the day fixed by conspirators for the assassination of Caesar. Brutus and Cassius were foremost among the conspirators, both of whom had received favors fro mCaesar. It was arranged that Tillius Cimber should entreat a pardon for his brother, and when doing so was to tear the mantle from Caesar's shoulders as a signal for the rest to rush upon him and stab him. This plan was successful and Caesar fell at the foot of Pompey's statue pierced with 23 wounds. He died in the 56th year of his age, the victim of jealous men. The men who murdered him were not patriotic but envious of Caesar's popularity. Thus died Caesar, said by some to be the foremost man of all this world, a statesman, a general, an orator, an historian, an architect and an engineer.

HENRY M. TELLER

I would like to have you give through the Question Bureau a sketch of the life of Henry M. Teller.—E. A. M., Havana, Ill.

Henry M. Teller, the American statesman, was born May 23, 1830, in New York state. His ancestors came from Holland, and were among the early settlers of New York. Teller received an excellent education, his father being in comfortable circumstances. He was admitted to the New York bar, and then removed to Illinois, where he practiced law from 1858 to 1861. In the latter year he went to Colorado, where he settled in Central City, then one of the principal mining towns of the territory, where he has since resided. His exceptional abilities as a lawyer soon brought him into prominence, and Teller was elected into the United States senate from Colorado when that territory became a state. When his term ended he was reelected, and served until 1882, when he was appointed secretary of interior by President Arthur. In 1885 he resigned from the cabinet to again take a seat in the upper house of the national legislature. Teller was re-elected in 1891 without opposition in his own party. While in the senate he served as chairman of the committee on pensions, patents, mines and mining, and as a member of the committees on claims, railroads, privileges and elections, and public lands. He was recognized as one of the ablest advocates of the interests of the silver miners of the west, and as an authority on all questions referring to the public lands. He was assiduous in his devotion to the welfare of his constituents, an effective debater, and possessed of strong mental and moral endowments.

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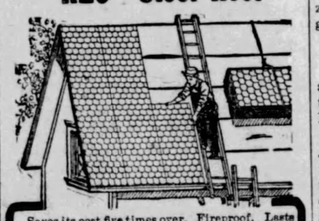

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ST. PATRICK

Please give a short shketch of the life of St. Patrick in the columns of The Blade.—W. H. B., Cambridge, Vt.

Scotland, England, France and Wales have each claimed to be the birthplace of St. Patrick. He came of a patrician family and was born about the year 372. When only 16 years old he was carried off by pirates, who sold him into slavery in Ireland. He remained in Ireland seven years, escaped from captivity, and, after many adventures on the continent, he was successively ordained deacon, priest and bishop. Once more he returned to Ireland to preach the gospel to its heathen inhabitants. The greatest of St. Patrick's miracles was that of driving the venomous reptiles out of Ireland and rendering the Irish soil forever after so obnoxious to the serpent race that they instantaneously die on touching it. Colgan seriously relates that St. Patrick accomplished this feat by beating a drum which he struck with such fervor that he knocked a hole in it, thereby endangering the success of the miracle. But an angel appearing mended the drum and the patched instrument was long exhibited as a holy relic. In the Gaelic mountains there is a lake called Lough Dilveen, and it is said that St. Patrick, when banishing the snakes and toads from Ireland, chained a monster serpent, telling him to remain there till Monday. The serpent every Monday morning calls out in Irish: "It is a long Monday, Patrick." This is firmly believed by the lower orders who live in the neighborhood of the lough.

St. Patrick is said to have died on the 17th of March, 493, in the one hundred and twenty-first year of his age. St. Patrick's day is celebrated on the 17th of March. The shamrock is almost universally worn in the hat all over Ireland on St. Patrick's day. The popular notion is that when St. Patrick was preaching the doctrine of the trinity to the pagan Irish he used the plant, bearing three leaves upon one stem, as a symbol or illustration of the great mystery.

THE PLANETS

Please tell me about the relative positions of the planets.—J. M. H., Jonesboro, Ind.

The different planets of importance have orbits in a direct line through the heavens. The sun comes first, and between that body and Earth there are two planets, Mercury, the nearest to the sun, and Venus. After Earth comes Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune, in the order named.

THE PANAMA CLIMATE

Will you please give a description of the climate of the Panama canal zone through the Question Bureau?—J. G., Harmonsburg, Pa.

The climate of Panama is tropical, with a dry season covering the months January-April and a wet season for most of the balance of the year. The mean annual temperature is about 80 degrees, with a maximum of 100 degrees and a minimum of 60 degrees. The hottest months are generally December-March. Rains are much more copious on the Atlantic than on the Pacific side and the quantity also greatly exceeds that which falls over the interior. In the town of Panama the average annual pricipitation is about 66 inches; at Colon about 125-150 inches, and at Gamboa about 92 inches. Fevers are prevalent in certain regions, but the climate is not so generally unhealthy as has been ordinarily assumed.

The terrible mortality consequent on the canal excavations made by the French are so commonly taken to prove that the earth, if merely upturned, breeds a deathly miasma, that the natives neither hoe nor plow in their agriculture. But the high death rate is quite as probably explicable by the lack of sanitation and by the unrestrained use of the mountain streams for laundries, drains, cesspools and drinking water reservoirs. However, the system of sanitation which has been put in operation by the United States government since the beginning of the work of digging the canal, has converted the canal zone into a reasonably healthful region.

BATTLE OF WATERLOO

I would like to have you give an account of the battle of Waterloo through these columns.—M. D. B., Damascus, Va.

The battle of Waterloow as fought June 18, 1815, between the allied British, Netherland and German troops, under Wellington, and the French under Napoleon. On June 16 Napoleon had attacked the Prussians, under Blucher, at Ligny and forced them to retreat toward Wavre, and Marshal Ney at the same time attacked the British and Dutch forces at Quatre Bras, but was forced to retire after an engagement of five hours. Napoleon's object, however, which was to prevent a union of the Prussians with Wellington's main army, was partially gained. The latter commander, having learned the next morning of Blucher's repulse, moved on to Waterloo, expecting that the Prussian commander, according to previous arrangement, would join him there as speedily as possible. On June 17 Napoleon also moved toward Waterloo with the main body of his army, having directed Marshal Grouchy, with 34,000 men and 96 guns, to pursue Blucher's command toward Wavre. Both armies bivouacked on the field of Waterloo, and the next morning Napoleon, confident that Grouchy would prevent the arrival of the Prussians, delayed attack until the ground should become dry, a heavy shower having fallen on the day previous. The forces under Wellington occupied a semi-circular ridge a mile and half in length, and the French were on an opposite ridge, the two being separated by a valley about 500 yards wide. The plan of Napoleon was to turn the allied left, force it back upon the center and gain possession of the enemy's line of retreat. To draw off Wellington's attention to his right. French troops were sent about 11 o'clock to attack the chateau of Houguemont, which the English had fortified. After a fight of more than two hours this was still in the possession of its defenders. About 1 o'clock a Prussian corps under Bulow was seen approaching on the French right, and Napoleon, finding it necessary to send 10,000 to check their advance, was obliged to change the plan of battle. He therefore ordered a fierce attack upon the allied center. Wellington massed his troops here, and the battle was obstinately maintained for five hours, with varying success to the participants, both commanders hourly expecting reinforcements. Wellington was waiting for Blucher and Napoleon for Grouchy. The French at last were gaining ground; the allied troops in the center were wavering under Ney's impetuous onslaughts. Gen. Durutte had forced back the left, and Bulow's troops on the right had been forced to yield the position they had taken. Now, however, there were rumors that Blucher's army was approaching, and the allies again rallied. At 7 o'clock Napoleon, despairing of the approach of Grouchy, determined to decide the day by a charge of the Old Guard, which had been held in reserve. At this stage the advance of Prussian horse on the allied left forced back Gen. Durutte's troops, and the Old Guard formed in square to cover this retreat. Ney's division, surrounded, made a gallant struggle—their brave leader, still unwounded, though five horses had been shot under him, heading them on foot, sword in hand—but were forced to give way. The Old Guard held its ground against overwhelming numbers. Finally, when five squares were broken, the emperor gave the order to "fall back." The cry "The guard is repulsed" spread consternation through the French army and threatened to turn retreat into precipitate flight. Napoleon, seeing this, reformed the guard in order to give a rallying point for the fugitives. Failing in this, he declared that he would die within the square, but Marshal Soult hurried him away. The heroic band, surrounded, was bidden to surrender. "The Old Guard dies, but never surrenders," is the reply popularly attributed to Geh. Cambronne, and with the cry of "Vive l'empereur!" the remnant of the guard made a last charge upon the enemy and perished almost to a man. The forces of Blucher being now upon the field, the rout of the French was complete, and the Prussians pursued the fleeing troops, capturing guns and men. There is no doubt that the failure of Grouchy to come upon the field caused Napoleon to lose his last great battle. It was subsequently asserted that the marshal was bribed, but there seems to be no real foundation for so base a charge. The trouble was that he had been ordered by Napoleon to follow the Prussions toward Wavre, and thought it necessary to follow the strict letter of his instructions. Before he reached the village the main body of the Prussian force was on its way to Waterloo, but one division had been left there to occupy his attention. Engaged in skirmishing with this, he paid no attention to the advice of his subordinate generals, who, hearing the terrible cannonading at Waterloo, besought him to go to the aid of the army there. Napoleon, believing that he was either holding back Blucher's forces or was hotly pursuing them, did not recall him to the main army, and the decisive battle was lost. Grouchy was summoned before a council of war, but the court declared itself incompetent to decide his case and nothing further came of it.

NATHAN HALE

Will you please publish a biography of Nathan Hale?—W. W. S., Priestley, W. Va.

Nathan Hale, the American revolutionary officer, was born in Coventry, Conn., June 6, 1755, and died in New York, September 22, 1776. He was graduated at Yale in 1773, and engaged as a teacher, first at East Haddam, and afterwards at New London. His parents intended him for the ministry, but on the Lexington alarm he entered the army as lieutenant and in a few months was promoted to be captain. Hale was vigiliant and faithful in every point of duty. After the retreat of the army from Long Island, when it was all-important to understand the plans of the enemy, Washintgon applied for a discreet and practiced officer to enter the enemy's lines and procure intelligence. Hale volunteered for the service. He passed in the disguise of a Dutch schoolmaster to the British camp and made full drawings and memoranda of all the desired information, but on his return was apprehended and taken before Howe, by whom he was ordered to execution the following morning. He was denied a Bible and the aid of a clergyman, and was hanged, saying with his last breath: "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country."

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

Please give a short biography of Shakespeare in the columns of the Question Bureau.—M. J. Paynesville, Mich.

William Shakespeare was born in Stratford-on-Avon in 1564, and died in 1616. His father, John Shakespeare, was a yeoman; his mother, Mary Arden, was of the minor gentry. John Shakespeare became a landowner and rose to be chief alderman and ex-officio justice of the peace. Misfortune befell him and he was reduced to poverty. Of Shakespeare's boyhood nothing is known. His familiarity with law terms has been regarded as indicating that he was in an attorney's office. In 1852 he married Anne Hathaway, and three years later left his native town, going to London. Tradition says that he killed some of the deer of Sir Thomas Lucy, of Charlecote, and that the knight's vindictiveness was one of the causes of his leaving. Nothing is known of Shakespeare's first years in London. He got some position inside a theatre and became an actor, performing minor parts in several of the plays. Among the friends that Shakespeare won was the Earl of Southampton, who took great interest in literature and drama. Several of the poet's works were dedicated to this nobleman. Shakespeare entered upon a career of dramatic production which is without parallel in the history of literature, and which soon placed him in independent circumstances. He had money to spend and money to lend, and he used it to place his father in comfort. He invested money in the tithes of Stratford, and bought New Place, the best house in the town, and gradually added other lands to the state. About 1611 he retired to this house, where he died, being bured in Stratford church. Acording to the bust whch forms part of his monument he was at 53 portly but not at all corpulent, with a high forehead, a head somewhat bald, a small aquiline nose, and a well-formed mouth and chin. Shakespeare left little trace of his personality. His only son, Hamnet, died at the age of 12. His two married daughters left children, but the family became extinct in the third generation.

BLOOD CORPUSCLES

Please tell what you can about the corpuscles of the blood.—H. H., Burkettsville, O.

The corpuscles of the blood are the red, the white and the blood plaques or plates. The red corpuscles are small biconcave disks of about 32-100ths of an inch in diameter, of amber color when seen separately, but when in mass of the red color characterestic of the blood. In the lower vertebrates they are of oval or elliptical outline; in man and the animals, excepting the camel tribe, the outline is circular. The white corpuscles or leucocytes vary in size, are somewhat larger and much less numerous than the red. Besides these there are the blood plaques or plates, small circular disks, pale amber in color, and about half the size of the red corpuscles. Their true nature is in doubt. The plasma serves to convey to the tissues the various nutritive substances derived from digestion, and from them the excrementitious products of tissue waste and oxidation. The hemoglobin, chemically albuminous and containing iron, has the property of readily uniting with oxygen and setting this free again. It thus accomplishes the chief purpose of the red corpuscle, that of carrying oxygen from the lungs to the tissues. The functions of the white corpuscles bear a close relation to the processes of growth and tissue repair, and the destruction of bacteria.

CLIMATE OF TEXAS

Please tell about the climate, rainfall and land of Texas.—G. R. L., Robins, Ia.

The state of Texas has a warm, dry climate. The rainfall varies from an average of five inches in the extreme south to 60 inches in the northeast. The annual mean temperature seldom falls below freezing. In winter there are severe north winds which often lower the temperature 50 degrees in a few hours.

There are a great many varieties of soil in Texas, nearly all of which are excellently adapted to grazing. The prairies have in general a sandy loam, the interior a heavy brown and black loam, while in the northern part of the state are great areas of red lands. In the waste portions are cacti and thorny mesquite chaparrals.

The Picturesque Harem Skirt

Three examples of the Harem skirt for indoor wear. Modeled by Poiret.

The opinions of London, Paris and New York over the harem skirt seem to be as divided as is the costume itself. For example, the creation, when paraded before the eyes of Londoners in Piccadilly a few days ago, caused little comment, but when worn at the recent Auteuil races in Paris the courageous wearers were unmercifully chaffed by the crowd. Although women of all classes are making inquiries about the harem skirt, there seems to be very little probability of it becoming a popular fashion.

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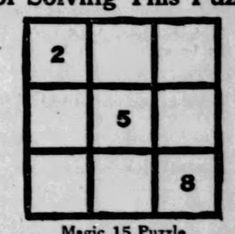

Magic 15 Puzzle

Directions. Take any number from 1 to 9 inclusive and arrange them in the squares so that when added together vertically, horizontally and diagonally the total will make 15. No number can be used more than twice.

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Wide-awake people know what is going on about them. They are alive to every situation that presents itself. Great strides have been made in the business world during the past few years. The purchasing public is no longer isolated. It is now possible to keep in touch with the centers of trade through the advertising columns of the newspapers, and buying at home has been made easy and comfortable. Blade advertisements point the way. Be alive to the situation. Keep both eyes open.

"Bryan's future is secure," says Senator Kern. The shelf will hold him.

While the hookworm isn't good for bait it may give its victim a languid desire to go fishing.

What has become of the old-fashioned editor who used to call his competitor a skunk?

China's reply suits the czar and he is happy. He would rather have his own way than fight.

Some people seem to be happiest when letting their minds dwell upon sweetly solemn thoughts.

The czar is polite. He congratulated China on having sense enough to kow-tow to the inevitable.

No fatted calf will be killed in honor of the return of the seventeen-year locust. He is a vegetarian.

Dr. Mary Walker talks as if she regards the harem skirt as a vindication of her own untrammeled legs.

Hobson says he expects to go to heaven. Where there is no yellow peril and the weary are at rest.

As might have been expected, the prolongation of war in Mexico has resulted in a number of people getting hurt.

We wouldn't mind shaking hands with the chemist who says the idea that there is danger in kissing is a fallacy.

The proposition to tax babies is absurd. The majority of people who have babies can't afford to pay their dog tax.

One man who hasn't had his hair cut since the day of election, 1896, is dead—a martyr to the cause of Bryanism.

Women can get justice without the ballot. A judge has ruled that a wife doesn't have to shave the back of her husband's neck.

A Massachusetts woman who was engaged for 53 years is dead at the age of 74. Her idol was never shattered by matrimony.

The act of sinking the dismantled battleship Texas was something like tying a faithful old dog to a tree and shooting him to death.

A Chicago banker declares that country boys are lured from the farm by the city girl. She ought to be ashamed of herself.

The 19th child has been born to a Chicago woman who is only 39 years of age. Will the Carnegie hero commission rise to the occasion?

Prof. Henderson, of Harvard, says 10 cents will nourish a man for a day. Perhaps it will, but he will want something to eat the next day.

Somebody is trying to perfect a food that will grow giants. Let us hope that it will be kept away from the girls. We like them just as they are.

"Man is a cheap skate," says Myrtle Reed McCullough, author of "Lavender and Old Lace." We move that the case be appealed to Laura Jean Libbey.

A Chicago admirer declares that Senator Lorimer is the greatest man of the entire Christian era. Which is a remarkable thing to say of a man who is still living.

The story is told of one woman who tired of her husband within three hours after marrying him. No man should marry a woman whose affections are not guaranteed for at least a year.

An Illinois legislature wants the state to pay the mother of triplets a bonus of $300. But isn't there a better way? For instance—have Lloyds insure mothers of the state against triplets.

In Buenos Aires it is necessary to have a mayor's permit to sing the national anthem. This ought to give us a fuller appreciation of our own glorious freedom. We can sing Yankee Doodle when we feel like it and no official questions are asked.

ELECTRICITY ON THE FARM.

The farmers near Ashville, Pickaway county, have formed a fund for the erection of a line of poles and the stringing of wire nine miles long for the purpose of bringing electric light and power to their homes. They count upon the electricity to run churns, washing machines, feed grinders, pumps, sweepers and—as the prospectus says—even to rock cradles.

The cities naturally were the first to develop electric power and grow accustomed to depending upon it, but it looks as if the farm people would soon be leading in putting electricity to a variety of uses. The ordinary city home gets nothing but light from the wires. In comparatively few homes is it employed in addition to do a little simple cooking and operate a vacuum cleaner. On the farm it is different. Where the wires run in the country there exists a larger conception of the possibilities of electricity. It is a new picture—this of the farm-wife turning on the switch to rock the cradle, adjusting a starting box to put the churn to work and touching a button for the patent sweeper.

PUBLIC OPINION NECESSARY.

The World's Work, narrating the shameful history of the get-rich-quick industry, makes the query:

One may ask, why the United States government allowed these swindles to go on year after year and only moved at last after $500,000,000 has been stolen?

This is one of the simplest questions ever enclosed between two pounds of carriage-free advertising. The liberty to do as one pleases, particularly in business, has been among the fetishes of the republic. One of the two big political parties has canonized the man who laid down that doctrine and every year many banquets are held, at which speakers and feasters mumble their allegiance to it. Not until personal liberty becomes flagrantly vicious can the government start prosecution without raising a storm of protest. It is held as persecution until a sufficient number of persons are robbed to provide a necessary public opinion behind arrests and trials. Also—not until public opinion is outraged over the graft of the magazines will congress have nerve enough to put a stop to their postal subsidy.

BEYOND MAN'S GAMUT.

The life of man snuffs out when subjected to a temperature of about 150 degrees Fahrenheit for any length of time. He cannot subsist long in a temperature much under 50 degrees below zero. This is life's gamut, as it were. But yet man has found ways of working with temperatures which would shrivel his flesh to ashes in a second if in direct contact with them and has produced a temperature so low that it is spoken of as absolute zero, meaning that the cold can be no colder.

Furnaces using solid fuel attain temperatures somewhere around 3,000 degrees. But that made by a flame of combined oxygen and acetylene gas is computed at 6,300 degrees. It welds cast iron. It cuts holes through steel. It melts brass, copper, platinum and aluminum. Moreover, the flame is comparatively easy to handle. The apparatus is so made that it can easily be transported, used for quick repairs in industrial plants and is considered of enormous value to warships. In chemical laboratories gases are brought down to a liquid paste and then made solid. Mercury is so frozen that it can be used as a hatchet. Some temperatures are so low that scientists can tell exactly just what the conditions of matter must be upon the moon and planets which are spoken of as dead.

Far out of man's own narrowed life range these temperatures are still a weapon for his conquest of nature.

TUNNEL AND AEROPLANE.

The pinnacle in the art of armor-making came after the invention of gunpowder which was to render body armor useless. The finest stage coaches were built and the best stage coach system was devised after the steam locomotive had passed the experimental stage. There are people who believe that the construction of Dreadnoughts is a mistake and a useless expense because inventors have devised craft, much smaller and much cheaper, which are able to combat with the battleship. It would not be unlike one of these tricks of fate if after the nine-mile tunnel had been dug through the Alps at a cost of $20,000,000, the flying machine should be swiftly perfected. Then passengers would take the air route and despise the damp and gloomy tunnel. They would be making profit for the aerial companies when receivers for the railways were frantically trying to make freight traffic pay for investment made upon the prospects for passenger service.

GERMANY AS PEACEMAKER.

The destiny of the Germany empire is inextricably bound up with the strength of army and navy. That is the view of the kaiser and his ministers, the political philosophers of the country, the leaders of the conservative parties, and the argument is not very hotly disputed even by the Socialists, who object the loudest to the military burden.

The German chancellor made it plain on Thursday that the advocates of disarmament could not count upon him for any support whatsoever. He did not believe universal peace possible, nor had he been able to perceive anything practicable in suggestions made for international arbitration. "Great Britain," said the chancellor, "wishes the limitation of armaments, but simultaneously wants a superior or equal fleet." This would appear to disclose Germany's policy perfectly. She is determined to have the strongest fleet in the world and will not consent to any change in program which will permit Britain to retain mastery on the sea or even to equal the final strength of the German navy.

Berlin is the pacemaker in naval construction. As the Germans make appropriations for battleship construction so must John Bull spend money though he grumbles and groans when he dips into his pockets. So long as we stand by the Monroe Doctrine and so long as the Bismarckian system remains the diplomatic ideal of Germany will the United States have to build ships in proportion.

IN DEFENSE OF NON-SHAVING.

My advice to the man who finds trouble in shaving is, don't shave at all. Why should a man shave? He is the only animal in creation that is guilty of this violation of nature. He is as much justified in cutting off his leg as in cutting off his whiskers.

I think the sight of a man in a barber's chair getting shaved is one of the most disgusting spectacles in the world. The very word "shave" is repulsive to any man of taste. If shaving is done at all, it should be done in absolute privacy. There is no such thing as "scientific shaving." Science means nature; and shaving is unnatural.—A letter in the New York Sun.

The worm has turned. The possessor of whiskers has shown that not only has he a defense for his adornment, but can also voice it with vigor. He brings to bear the argument that man is abnormal in acquiring the habit of shaving, that he offends the laws of nature in doing so and makes a disgusting exhibition of himself when sitting in a barber's chair. It is the most interesting argument we have ran upon in a long time for the statements that it violates taste and that science and nature are brothers born, are employed also by the advocates of the clean shave. The consolation for whiskers and the desire for a clean shave every day are drawn from the same tap.

EGGS AND RECIPROCITY.

If the reciprocity treaty goes into effect, a duty of five cents a dozen will be taken from eggs imported from Canada. Looks bad, doesn't it, for the farmers, the chicken raisers and others interested in eggs in the United States? The weakest imagination can behold carloads of eggs rushing over the border, prices tumbling and the prosperity in egg production blasted forever.

Suppose we look into the proposition a little more deeply. Canada sends about 40,000 dozen eggs into this country every year. We send the Canadians a million dozen eggs in the same period and pay a three-cent duty to the five cents charged on eggs from Canada. Last January, while the wholesale price in Vermont averaged 27 cents for every dozen eggs, the price in Montreal was 35 cents. It was 86 cents in Buffalo and 40 cents in Toronto. Prices ran from 26 to 30 cents in Main and 33 cents in New Brunswick.

The poultry raiser who can't see several avenues of benefit for himself in the reciprocity treaty might perceive a great light if the groans of Canadian farmers came to his ears.

THE POWER OF A LIE.

The yellow journals have been credited with making the Spanish war, their shouting for blood having so stirred public opinion that congress and the administration were carried off their feet and the Cuban campaign made inevitable.

A second illustration of the sinister influence of the yellow papers was given last week. These papers conceived the idea that Japan was involved in some mysterious way with the demonstration on the Mexican border. There was no information to that effect. But that did not bother the yellow papers. They manufactured the information, told all sorts of foolish tales about secret Japanese treaties with Diaz, the planting of naval stations on the Mexican coast and the concentration of coolie warriors over the line with plans for the invasion of the states. The yarns were rot. There wasn't a shred of truth in them. Yet because of them President Taft felt twice impelled to assure the Japanese ambassador that he entertained no such silly ideas and that the tales did not come from any administrative department.

There is no accurate measure of the power of a lie. But there are horrible examples of it.

BALLINGER ACTIVTIES.

When the doors of the department of the interior closed forever on Mr. Achilles Ballinger, the former secretary, smarting under the blows, declared that he would now devote his time to "prosecuting his persecutors." At the time, this sounded very much like bluff and it was so accepted. It was his last fling. But dispatches from the Pacific coast bear the news that Mr. Ballinger is actually setting about the business of haling his enemies to court.

Out of the tangle of criticism, charges, testimony and satire, it will be difficult for the former secretary to decide just what was most injurious to his reputation and wounding to his pride. Most probably it will be something which will strike the public as utterly trivial and ridiculous. For it is such chance shots which get under the skin of the rhinoceros hided men. It is told of an Ohioan who passed calmly through a tempest of scorn that he lost his temper when accused of wearing celluloid collars. The heart of a newspaper proprietor of the "personal-organ" school was broken when a competitor spoke of him patronizingly as "the old man." It may be a poor guess, but we consider it a good chance that Ballinger will bring suit upon the description of him as a "shyster." It was only incidental in the campaign against him, yet it was the kind of remark warranted to make his soul sick.

MARTYRS.

Insurance men, interviewed in New York after the disaster of last Saturday, said that great good would come out of it. The laws would be bettered and the inspection service made efficient.

The Iroquois theatre fire set theatre managements throughout the country stampeding to provide exits and to hang asbestos curtains. After the fire in Collinwood, Ohio, in which 171 children died, school buildings were examined everywhere and adequate provision made for escape in the event of an outbreak of flames.

It is a pitiful thing that this is the way that mankind must learn great lessons in caution and prevention. It is the story of Baltimore, of San Francisco. New Orleans had to suffer the alarms of a yellow fever epidemic and the depression of its industry and business before it could bring itself to take heroic treatment for the epidemic. The long reign of typhoid in Pittsburg was not ended until pettifogging politics and the whining of taxpayers were silenced by the shadow of death. Justice was not seated in Cincinnati again until the miscarriage of justice had roused the mob and sent crooked officers of the law slinking through alleys for their lives.

Every one of the 142 women who were burned to death or crushed to death on Saturday was a martyr to civilization. But the cruel thing of it is that there should be martyrs.

A MAYOR IN HASTE.

The mayor of Two Rivers, Wis., has issued a pronunciamento against the harem skirt. Having seen two specimens of it, his excellency took his pen in hand while the flush still fevered his cheeks and wrote that henceforth the wearing of the harem skirt would be considered disorderly conduct in Two Rivers and the wearers thereof would be prosecuted under the aforementioned charge.

This is a bit autocratic. It smacks of tyranny. Haste is indicated, want of that due consideration and deliberation which should rule the actions of public officers. If he had thought awhile he would have decided that the harem drapery was never destined to become fashionable. It was a mere temporary invention of theatrical press agents and the ladies who clothed their nethers in garments resembling the hind legs of elephants must have been impatient to get through their ordeal and return to skirts not only less provocative, but less unbecoming. Even after he had been convinced that duty called for his intervention, the mayor could have lit upon a more suitable charge than disorderly conduct and contrived other punishment than that set down in the book of ordinances. He could have hailed the paraders before him and spoken thus calmly and judiciously:

"Ladies, I cannot approve your taste in apparel, but as a man of affairs I recognize that you represent that great world-wide agitation calling upon women to strike off the shackles of masculine domination and to rebel against the rules of custom. Therefore, I give you not only free rein to display these revolutionary pantaloons, but sentence you—in the interest of your cause—to march through the downtown streets from nine in the morning till five in the afternoon. I wish you pleasure."

That would have been the last of the harem skirts in Two Rivers.

THE HERITAGE AHEAD.

One of the characters of a story written about 12 years ago is made to say:

There have scarcely been men for 20,000 years—and there has been life for twenty millions. And what are generations? What are generations? It is enormous and we are so little. Yet we know—we feel. We are not dumb atoms, we are part of it—part of it—to the limits of our strength and will. Even to die is part of it. Whether we die or live we are in the making.

The author, were he writing today from fuller scientific information, would not have placed the age of man at 20,000 years. For man, we know now, is much older. His age can hardly be reckoned in years, but rather in the less exact terms of geological epochs. If the Lansing man of Kansas existed when some geologists think he did, he lived and died before the great ice cap had settled upon upper America, before the wash from the melting forefront of the mighty glacier had flowed over the land. For upon the grave of the Lansing man is piled a hill of clay, the loess, as it is called, the origin of which was contemporaneous with the glacial period, or, rather, the result of it. Recently a skeleton was unearthed in England which tends to show that men roved and hunted there when the Thames was 100 feet higher than it is now. The English channel had not yet been carved out. The Thames went to the sea only after mingling its waters with the Rhine.

But though discovery and clearer scientific conclusions pile up generations of mankind "the lord of the earth" is but a babe in the cradle of life. His heritage is yet to be made and transferred. His greatness is still to grow out of his littleness. "We are in the making."

WHEN CHINA IS AWAKE.

Russia has a population of about 152,000,000. China has more than 443,000,000 souls. But the smaller country, as military resources are ordinarily counted, forces the larger to swallow a treaty she doesn't like and believes dangerous to herself.

Travelers have been telling for several years about the awakening of China. Armies have been drilling. Guns and ammunition have been bought. Occidental experts have been employed to straighten out the tangled finances and provide new sources of income for the government. Provinces which have enjoyed a sort of autonomy which relieved them of any responsibility to the empire have been warned that they must do their fair share. The demoralizing opium traffic has been attacked and the country most to blame for it given to understand that it must cease to force this evil upon the Chinese.

Still, China is not yet ready. This was indicated by the way she backed down after Russia had sent her what amounted virtually to an ultimatum. But some day the armies will be drilled to the satisfaction of Peking. The experts will have performed their work and notified the government that she is ready to do whatever she wishes to do. Then that vast weight of population will make itself felt in every capital of the world. It requires no imagination to consider what will happen. Probably Japan will be driven out of Korea, certainly out of Manchuria. The Russians will move back nearer the natural border. Germany, France, England and the Portuguese will find their settlements and concessions untenable. What could any nation do against a population of 500,000,000, united and determined?

VARDAMAN AND THE SOUTH.

James K. Vardaman, former governor of Mississippi, has spoken as follows upon the Booker T. Washington incident:

Washington's attempt to peep through the keyhole of a white woman's room is only in line with the instinct of the average negro always bent on social equality with white people.

Vardaman is one of a number of politicians in the south who have capitalized the racial hatred. Their appeal is to that part of the white population in whose minds there is no distinction between lynching and the discharge of justice. Vardaman no more reflects the true sentiment of the south than Senator Dick reflected the conscience of Ohio. Every white man below Mason and Dixon's line believes that the whites must rule, that they must hold their domination, be jealous of their race integrity, but every white man does not think these problems can be met by treating the negro as a beast, an inferior creature who cannot rise above ignorance and squalor and who has no right to do so if he can. That is the Vardaman idea. It is an essentially vicious idea and one calculated to keep the south in a constant state of irritation and uneasiness. Which is what Vardaman desires—finding his profit therein.

A NEW DESTINY.

A sad-eyed old Indian from Arizona who called upon the President the other day, made this appeal:

Oh, great white father, my people want to live as in the days of old before the paleface took from us the land that was ours. We don't want schools and school teachers. We want to be let alone to live as we wish, to roam free without the white man always there to tell us what we can and what we cannot do.

The Hopi Indians, of whom the orator was a tribesman, and for whose elders he spoke, have been living for centuries in a state as perfectly communal as it has been possible for people to live so far in the world's history. Isolated by barren mountains and wide, waterless desert, they could better their customs and laws as time suggested, draw nearer and nearer together, think and act alike, enjoy the same pleasures, follow the same passions, meet the the crude problems with the same understanding. Every circumstance simplified their existence. They learned contentment because they were free by the chance of nature from complexities, from questioning as to the right or the wrong thing for them to do, from the conflicting destinies of neighbors.

Then the world of the white man came and beat at their adobe walls. It ate up their lands. It attacked their customs and their laws, it made new and formidable problems for them. In their bewilderment they turned to the old ways, the simple philosophy of their fathers, thinking that that way led to restoration of contentment.

The schools cannot, of course, be closed. The ignorance that was bliss in the days of isolation means engulfment now. The Hopis, against their will, must walk new paths of destiny.

GRAY DAYS IN WALL STREET.

Up to March 25, the number of shares sold upon the New York Stock Exchange amounted to 26,049,700. In the same period of 1910, 52,691,000 shares exchanged hands, or more than twice as many as this year.

The New York Journal of Commerce reports that business upon the Produce Exchange and the Cotton Exchange is very dull. "Little is heard," it remarks, "of speculation in land values in the west, or in real estate locally. In foreign exchange there is no speculation to speak of, the daily transactions being few and unimportant. The railroads are ordering a minimum of iron and other material. There is no unusual importing of merchandise or, as far as known, speculative purchasing of goods at home. Everywhere quiet prevails."

The situation thus pictured makes it clear that the false rumor market, a vital industry to Wall street, is badly in need of resuscitation. Dr. Loeb's salt solution is plainly suggested. The Hessian fly and the boll weevil cannot be performing their full duties or the grain and cotton exchanges would be jammed with shouting, arm-swinging manipulators. If there is no land speculation in the west it must be because the railroads are so dissipirited over the rate decision that they've not the heart and energy to get out their red and pink pamphlets showing that any country to which you have to make a long journey is infinitely preferable to your own section. Perhaps the lack of large importations may be accounted for by the fact that this is the season when foreign noblemen take their blushing captures home. The tide is the other way.

James J. Hill's latest pronouncement is that the state of trade is nothing to worry about. So we commit no sacrilege by poking out feeble fun at the markets. They offer no other invitation.

AN INDICTMENT BY DEATH.

"There was not an outside fire escape on the building."

This was a sentence in the news dispatch telling of the burning of a shirt-waist factory in New York city. Its ten words explain why nearly 150 working girls died in flames or upon the pavements to which they leaped.

For the explanation of why there were no outside fire escapes one must look into the dark recesses of political corruption and incompetence. Everyone knows that no modern city lacks plain-speaking laws requiring the construction of fire escapes. It is a matter of life and death. It is constantly urged by insurance experts, by fire chiefs, by experience. But everyone knows—or should know—that the laws are violated. The fire escapes are not constructed, for they are costly. They temporarily cut down income. They absorb rents. They lower dividends. Ways are found to reach inspectors. In New York it has been admitted upon the witness stand that the inspectors could be persuaded to be conveniently blind. In some cities political influence has suppressed the reports and silenced the recommendations of inspectors. In others, stupid and indolent officials have been unaware of violation and the fact has come to public knowledge only after some such disaster as that of Saturday last.

"There was not an outside fire escape upon the building." What a terrible indictment of municipal government!

BARLEY AND RECIPROCITY.

When reciprocity with Canada was first proposed by President Taft as an immediate forward step in national legislation, it happened that the wheat market was weak and tending downward. The stock of that grain in sight and the reports from countries where wheat was growing sufficiently explained the price and the tone of speculation, but the visible supply was overlooked by many, who straightway felt sure that the proposed reciprocity agreement was the cause of market conditions.

Not a few farmers in wheat-growing states are still of this opinion, and they are accordingly opposed to reciprocity. They are forced to admit that wheat is exported from the United States to Canada and from both countries to the same European markets, but they are sure, nevertheless, that reciprocity, or the prospect of it, accounts in some degree for the comparatively low wheat quotations.

These opponents of reciprocity ought to consider the present state of the barley market. That grain, more than any other, may feel some effect of reciprocity with Canda. It is grown almost wholly in states bordering on Canada and it is produced in the Dominion on a scale more nearly equal to that which is maintained in this country. There is much more chance for free imports of barley from Canada to affect American markets for that grain than there is for such results in respect to wheat or oats. Corn, of course, is altogether out of range of possible Canadian competition with the United States.

And now barley is selling higher than ever before. Within the last few days it has broken the record repeatedly. There has been an advance of more than 20 cents in two weeks in Chicago and this with reciprocity nearer than ever. The market is doing exactly the opposite from what it has been expected to do by those who imagine that reciprocity with the Dominion means low prices for grain in the United States.

This object lesson ought to offset the false deductions drawn from the course of the wheat market. One has at least as much to do with reciprocity as the other.

Sunday School

EYES AND NO EYES

International Sunday School Lesson for April 9 Is "Elisha's Heavenly Defenders." II. Kings 6:8-23.

By William T. Ellis.

Here is a story for discouraged reformers, and for all who are down in heart and believe that the world is going to the dogs, and that everything is wrong with the church. This old record holds a message of optimism that is better grounded than all the "cheer-up!" exhortations that are made into wall mottoes nowadays. It strikes straight down to the roots of enduring confidence and hopefulness.

Our old friend Elisha is the central figure in the story. He was patriot, as well as prophet, and he used his supernatural insight to warn the king of Israel of all the proposed invasions by the king of Syria. "Forewarned is forearmed," and so the enemy found all his best-laid plans thwarted. No scheme that he could contrive in the sanctity of his harem remained hidden from his foes.

Of course he suspected a traitor. That is an evil which oriental kings always have to reckon with. A committee is just now finishing the examination of the 30,000 reports of his spies, which were found in the palace of Abdul Hamid, at the time of his dethronement. This sort of thing gets on the nerves of even the stoutest monarch. To fear the presence of a traitor in the very closest circle, and yet to be unable to identify him, leads to suspicion of even the nearest and dearest. And nothing poisons the mind like suspicion.

Truth's Invisible Allies.

Like a man who thinks he sees a ghost, and tries to fight with it, the king of Syria felt that he was pitted against some mysterious and intangible foe. The whole thing was inexplicable, until he learned of Elisha the prophet, and his mysterious gift. The contest thus was between the boasted might of Syria on one hand, and the prophet of God on the other. Unwittingly, the king found himself fighting against the Lord of hosts. The godly have allies of whom the mightiest may well beware. A man needs always to be careful lest he be drawn into an unjust cause, where the prayers of the godly will be fighting against them.

This is the great doctrine upon which to build a noble life, that truth has invisible allies, in heaven above and on earth beneath, which war in behalf of all the servants of truth. The limitless powers of the Lord of the universe are pledged to the support of all who support the truth. Thus it is that "the truth is mighty, and will prevail." The important thing in life's struggles is not to try to be on the winning side, but to seek to be on the side of truth, to which victory ultimately belongs. We are safe in the statement that no person ever sacrificed income, or friends, or honor, or peace, for the sake of truth, without himself or his being the gainer thereby. Always and immediately the individual profits in soul, if not in estate.

All this may seem like airy foolishness to the "practical" man, who can never see farther than the length of his bank account, but others there be, and their name is legion, who can testify to this as one of the proved realities of life. The others may respectfully be reminded that there may be a world outside the one they know, even as the horses and chariots which surrounded Elisha were not at first visible to his servant.

King Against Prophet.

When the monarch of Syria heard that it was the prophet Elisha who made known his most secret plans to the king of Israel, he sent a small army to take him, and bring him captive to Syria. Probably he was so dense concerning spiritual things that he supposed that he could enlist the prophet's powers on his own side, once he got possession of him.

It was the old, old method, of trying to answer truth with a blow. Since the beginning of time until the present day, the various kinds of kings have been going up against prophets with chariots and horses and a very great host. Probably the same folly will be repeated to the end of time. The temporal tries to crush the spiritual, for is not the temporal apparently mighty, and the spiritual apparently feeble? But when the spiritual has been really spiritual, and when it has of a verity been truth's cause, then the issue has never been doubtful.

"For Right is Right, since God is God,
And Right the day must win;
To doubt would be disloyalty,
To falter would be sin."

Nations, as instance Russia, still try to fight against truth with bayonet. Soudiers have hunted defenders of the truth into the wilderness, as in Scotland. Godly folk, like the Quakers, have been made to feel the scourge of the civil law. But all in vain. Truth's failure would be the abdication of God. It is still in vain that the king's armies go up against the prophets of truth.

The Sacred Servant.

The servant of Elisha awoke early to behold Dothan surrounded by the Syrian host. In a panic, he ran to his master—note that he did not run away—and cried, "Alas, my master, how shall we do!" It was a scared and timid associate that Elisha had that day. Pity the man who, in a crisis, has fearsome counsellors,—a partner to whom profits mean more than honor; a friend who would rather do the politic thing than the true thing; a wife who is more concerned about an assured income for the family than for her husband's honor or spiritual integrity. May God give to every person who is in the throes of the immemorial turmoil, of the strife of truth with apparent advantage, at least one friend who will counsel him to "follow his gleam."

To his alarmed servant Elisha enunciated the platform of all reformers, the motto which should be this week graven indelibly upon the hearts of the youth of the Sunday school, "They that are with us are more than they that are with them." That is the truth to remember when tempted to forsake our mothers' God, because some wickedness or folly seems the more popular. When the whisper comes, as it does come to almost every young person, that religion and old-fashioned virtue are out of date, and the careless world's way is very much in evidence, then it is time to remember that "They that are with us are more than they that are with them."

The Invisible Hosts.

It is all a matter of eyes versus no eyes. The prophet prayed that the eyes of his servant might be opened; and, lo, the mountain was full of horses and chariots of fire about Elisha. The host was there all the time, but the servant had not the vision to behold them. The gift of open eyes should be prayed for by every servant of God. He will be saved from fear and discouragement. Let him seek all possible means of enlarged spiritual vision. There are great Christian conventions, which are as mountain tops of vision, from which God's hosts may be surveyed. There are books and papers which give the same sort of vision. One is false to his own spiritual development who ignores these.

We can scarcely expect that the world at large will be aware of these spiritual forces, or alert to the might of truth's army, any more than the Syrians were cognizant of the legions about Elisha. Today I have been amused at our kelekji, the man who wields the sweeps on our raft on the Tigris river, as he tries to get hold of the incomprehensible fact that I speak none of his three languages,—Turkish, Arabic and Kurdish. He simply cannot understand a world where people do not speak, or at least write, one of these three. He is a burly Moslem, and his repeated, and apparently futile efforts to grasp the conception of a word where the prophet is not obeyed, and where the Prophet's tongue is not current, are at once amusing and pathetic. For is he not a type of the provincialism which afflicts all of us in some department of life or other? We all need open eyes.

The Mysterious Defeat.

The Syrian host, assembled about the prophet's dwelling in Dothan in such grand array, were worse than defeated; they were made to appear ridiculous. By a strange confusion of vision that is not explicable to us they were led a ten miles' journey, where was not only the man they sought, but also the hosts of Israel, ready to slay them. Elijah interposed and prevented this, and, instead, the Israelites feasted them, and sent them away in a new frame of mind. A converted enemy is always better than a vanquished one. The day was saved for truth by forces beyond man's anticipation or reckoning.

Varieties

Seeds of maple trees have been known to germinate in ice.

Paris has 115 inhabitants to the acre, while London has only 51.

The playing of checkers has been made unlawful in a Georgia town.

A French inventor claims to have made durable automobile tires of paper.

England has 28 railway tunnels of a mile or more in length.

On an average a man's hair turns gray five years earlier than a woman's.

The yearly production of salt in Russia amounts to about 2,150,000 tons.

From powdered port wine and stout bottles is made of the best sandpaper.

Acteylene torches for use in dense fogs have been supplied to the Paris police.

The British imports of carbons for electric lights amount to nearly 50,000,000 a year.

The Pullman company has doubled its dividends and capitalization in the last 11 years.

A tool for removing the wire stitches from magazines has been patented by a Colorado man.

Canadian farm land is highest in British Columbia, where it is largely occupied for fruit growing.

A woman physician warns waitresses against high heels, which are very injurious to crockery.

Over 1,300 aeroplanes were turned out in France last year, and the government alone owns 70.

Chicago's recent direct primaries are said to have cost $696,000, of which the city pays one-fourth.

Despite their lesser area, Germany, Russia and Austria produce more potatoes than the United States.

France's naval program, so far as fixed, provides for laying down this year two 23,500-ton battleships.

Radium bearing minerals recently discovered in the Mt. Painter field in South Australia are to be mined.

Of the thirty-six women recently elected town councilors in Sweden seventeen are school teachers.

Regulation sized canes, with crooked handles, are being carried by some of New York's ultra-swagger women.

In Reno, Nev., a woman was lately divorced from one man at 11 a. m. and married to another at 1 p. m of the same day.

A Philadelphian has obtained a patent for an aerial advertising sign, waved by an electric motor suspended from two captive balloons.

To prevent backaches a Maine farmer has invented a jointed hoe to throw potatoes into a net with which it is provided as they are dug.

Resembling a carpenter's bit, but provided with adjustable cutting points, is a new washer cutter that a Connecticut man has patented.

After having served 20 years in the western penitentiary for a murder of which he has been declared innocent, Andrew Toth will go free.

Fined $5 for begging, John Murphy, a New York teamster, was asked if he had this sum. "If I had that much I'd get married," he replied.

A Portland (Mich.) bridegroom, after a courtship of 20 continuous, tumultuous years, was quarantined for smallpox on his wedding day.

Old Ben, the oldest bear in the Bronx zoo, New York, died of a broken heart, attendants say, following the removal from his cage of his mate.

Clergymen are opposing the bill to permit Boston to appropriate $50,000 annually to the Boston museum because of the nude works of art it contains.

The hammering of woodpeckers on a tin sign, near King's bridge, New York city, was mistaken for pistol shots and caused two hours' activity by the police.

On the metropolitan tower one may note the flash of the sun on a hundred hotbeds where fruits and vegetables are ripening for the tables of New Yorkers.

Scales are included in the handle of a grocer's scoop that a Philadelphian has patented, so that the contents can be weighed when taken from a box, barrel or bin.

Germany does a very large and profitable trade with other countries in books printed in the German language. A largely increasing quantity is sent every year to Japan.

An enormous pearl of perfect shape and valued at $30,000 has been found in the western Australian pearl fisheries and brought to Groome, whence it has been shipped to England.

There are 12,000 square miles of peat bogs in Ontario and Manitoba, enough to supply 5,306,076 families with fuel equal to ten tons of good coal each for 100 years.

Because she did not wish to bear the same name as the second wife of her divorced husband, Mrs. Allene Tew Nichols got permission in New York to resume the name of her first husband.

Grog, the sea term for rum and water, got its name from Admiral Edward Vernon, who introduced the mixture in the navy. He was nicknamed Old Grog because he wore grogram breeches.

William A. Brady, theatrical manager, complimenting courageous Chicago on her attitude toward scalping, says that New York thrives on the people who are willing to pay a dollar for 10-cent soup.

Miss Mary Van Kleek, secretary of the woman's committee of the Russell Sage foundation, has proved that every fourth woman in New York city is a wage earner. Of this number only 47 per cent earn more than $6 a week.

Michael Donnelly, 22, an Irish immigrant quarantined in Cleveland for smallpox, when told that all of his personal effects must be burned, succeeded in inducing the health officials to exempt a shamrock he had brought with him.

As far as the development of the glass industry in China is concerned, five factories have been erected in recent years in the neighborhood of Tientsin, two of which are in Japanese hands. Their products are mostly sold in the province of Chili.

There is considerable export of mules from Tientsin, the British government buying them for army service in India, the Philippine government for use in the Philippines, and they are purchased for other uses—some even going to the United States.

Turkey has definitely arranged with the Armstrongs for the construction of two first-class battleships at once. A special commission is visiting foreign navy yards in search of information in order to determine on the displacement and armament.

$3.50 Recipe Free, For Weak Men

Send Name and Address Today ---You Can Have It Free and Be Strong and Vigorous.

I have in my possession a prescription for nervous debility, lack of vigor, weakened manhood, failing memory and lame back, brought on by excesses, unnatural drains, or the follies of youth, that has cured so many worn and nervous men right in their own homes—without any additional help or medicine—that I think every man who wishes to regain his manly power and virility, or to regain his manly power and virility, quickly and quietly, should have a copy. So I have determined to send a copy of the prescription free of charge, in a plain, ordinary sealed envelope to any man who will write me for it.

This prescription comes from a physician who has made a special study of men and I am convinced it is the surest-acting combination for the cure of deficient manhood and vigor failure ever put together.

I think I owe it to my fellow men to send them a copy in confidence so that any man anywhere who is weak and discouraged with repeated failures may stop drugging himself with harmful patent medicines, secure what I believe is the quickest-acting restorative, upbuilding, STOP-TOUCHING remedy ever devised, and so cure himself at home quietly and quickly. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, 3938 Elliott Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send you a copy of this splendid recipe in a plain ordinary envelope free of charge. A great many doctors would charge $3.00 to $5.00 for merely writing out a prescription like this—but I send it entirely free.

MEN CURED ABSOLUTELY FREE

I am a physician known in every State of the Union, and a specialist in

DISEASES OF MEN

for over forty years. I have been consulted by over 200,000 victims of habits that weaken and destroy mind and body. I want all such sufferers to derive the benefit of my great experience and knowledge. I will send those who request it my book, giving invaluable advice and information, fully describing how this terribly destructive habit can be prevented, stopped and cured without costing the patient a single dollar.

Every statement in my book can be confirmed by reference to the text books, writings and teachings of all the most celebrated medical authors and professors everywhere. My book contains information that may be worth **thousands of dollars** and save you years of suffering and misery. It should be in the hands of every parent and teacher, and men of all ages. Mailed in plain, sealed wrapper **free** of charge. Address Dr. Newton, 145 West Forty-fifth Street, Desk 10, New York City.

Why Suffer

the Dangers of Stricture?

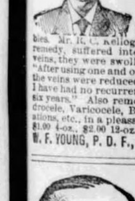
I found the cure 17 years ago. SAFE, PAINLESS. Stricture dethrones health and vitality. My book explains symptoms and cure. Enclose 2-cent stamp for postage. NO FREE SAMPLE FRAUD.

G. ALLAN ROWE, M. D.
60 NIAGARA ST., S., BUFFALO, N. Y.

FAULTY METABOLISM AS A COMMON CAUSE OF DISEASE, is the subject discussed in Bulletin No. 1 of the Shafer Pathological Laboratory. The Bulletin is sent free on request and will prove interesting to everyone in Pain and Poor Health.

Address: John F. Shafer, M. D.
497 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

SECRETS FOR WOMEN in our catalog of RUBBER NECESSITIES, TOILET SUPPLIES. Send 4c stamp.
Fairbank Supply House, AN-60 Wabash Av., Chicago



DON'T CUT OUT VARICOSE VEINS

But reduce them, stop pain and inflammation with

ABSORBINE JR.

A mild, safe, antiseptic, discutient, resolvent liniment, and a proven remedy for this and similar troubles. Mr. R. C. Kellogg, Becket, Mass., before using this remedy, suffered intensely with painful and inflamed veins, they were swollen, knotted and hard. He writes: "After using one and one-half bottles of **ABSORBINE, JR.**, the veins were reduced, inflammation and pain gone, and I have had no recurrence of the trouble during the past six years." Also removes Goitre, Painful Swellings, Hydrocele, Varicocele, Bruises, "Black and Blue" discolorations, etc., in a pleasant manner. Book 7 F free. Price $1.00 4-oz., $2.00 12-oz. bottle at druggists or delivered. W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 127 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

FREE $1.00 BOX ON TRIAL

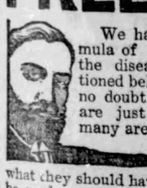
IF SEEKING HEALTH----READ THIS

Biel's New Nerve Tablets act on the vital organs like **steam on an engine.** They generate vital warmth and **nerve energy.** They make you feel strong, vigorous and full of **natural vim and nerve force,** which makes you equal to the duties of life. If you are weak, nervous, lack strength, energy, ambition, feel run down worn out, or are restless, thin, have bad dreams, poor memory, or suffer with pains in the kidneys, liver, heart, side or shoulder, we will send you **a full dollar box on trial.** When you are satisfied that our Tablets **restore health and vitality,** then send us $1. You are not required to pay **one penny** if you are not perfectly satisfied that they will restore you to **Health and Strength.** Send your name and address and we will mail you a **dollar box at once.**

Biel Mfg. Co., 438 Barclay, Denver, Colo.

FREE Dollar Bottle Vitaline

YOU PAY NOTHING FOR IT



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what they should have and must have to be made strong, vigorous and healthy. It makes no difference if you are very weak, hopeless and your trouble long-standing, Vitaline tablets should easily overcome it—they will not disappoint you.

NERVOUS WEAKNESS, DEBILITY—Lost Vitality, Nervousness, Weakness, Twitching, Jerking, Easily Excited, Wormout Feeling, Weak, Aching Back, Lack of Strength, Energy or Ambition, Bad Dreams, Poor Memory, Bashful, Restless at Night, Despondent.

STOMACH TROUBLES—Pain in Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Bloated, Heartburn, Sour Belching, Spitting Up, Catarrh, Gas, Gnawing, Nervousness.

HEART WEAKNESS—Fluttering, Skipping, Palpitation, Pain in Heart, Side or Shoulder Blade, Short Breath, Weak, Sinking, Cold or Dizzy Spells, Swelling, Rheumatism, Throbbing in Excitement or Exertion.

CATARRH—Hawking, Spitting, Nose Running Watery or Yellowish Matter or Stopped Up, Sneezing, Dull Headache, Coughing, Deafness; Pains in Kidneys, Bladder, Lungs, Stomach or Bowels may be Catarrh.

BLOOD TROUBLES—General Debility, Paleness, Thin, Weak, Run-Down, Nervous, Rash, Sores, Ulcers, Pimples, Chilly or Feverish, Loss of Flesh and Strength.

FILL COUPON BELOW

by writing your name and address. Send just 10c in stamps or coin to get the bottle packed and pay postage. This is all you have to do to get a $1 bottle of Vitaline Tablets free. We give you the $1 bottle without cost or obligation to prove what a wonderful remedy Vitaline Tablets are. We know when you have taken them you'll say with a glad heart that you have at last found the right medicine.

Vitaline tablets act on the Vital Organs that generate vitality and create the nerve force which makes one feel strong, vigorous and healthy, equal to all the duties and pleasures of robust strength and health. They give you vigor and vitality every day and restore you so fast and completely you never know there was anything the matter.

Vitaline tablets are guaranteed by us under the U. S. Pure Food and Drugs Law by Guarantee No. 2577. You never had anything like them, combining their wonderful curing and strengthening powers.

We send you our illustrated book, "Vitality." You have never seen one like it. Our testimonials from people benefited after ten to forty years of doctoring will convince you of all we claim for Vitaline tablets.

Exact size of Bottle containing 120 Vitaline tablets.

ENCLOSE 10 CENTS IN STAMPS OR COIN, for Postage, Packing, Etc. AMERICAN HOME TREATMENT CO., Dept. 10B Marine Building, Chicago. I enclose amount for postage and packing. Send at once by mail in plain package, $1.00 bottle Vitaline Tablets, without cost or obligation to me.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

REAL WAR IN MEXICO

No Mere Guerilla Fighting, but Stand-up Struggle Goes on for Days.

El Paso, Texas, March 31.—Advices to the Herald from Magdalena, Sonora, by mail, declare that Monday's battle reported from Agua Prieta as a victory for the federals, was really a victory for the rebels. Regardless of an official dispatch from General Torres that the rebels had been annihilated, the Herald's correspondent at Magdalena says the dispatch only caused derision there, where the facts are known.

He says the rebels ambushed the federals at San Rafael instead of the rebels being ambushed, or taken unawares as officially reported, and that the federals were driven to take refuge in a mill at Santa Rosa where the rebels surrounded them. Then reinforcements came out from Hermosillo and the batle was raging on Wednesday, when the letter was written.

A telegram sent by mail yesterday from Hermosillo by the Herald correspondent to Nogales and from Nogales forwarded this morning by wire, says of the fighting:

"The battle that is being fought at San Rafael is the most important engagament of the revolution in this state.

"There are 700 revolutionists and some 1,000 federals. It is a stand-up fight. The revolters knew that the federals were coming and they stood their ground, ready to receive the attack.

"Last night the government here issued a bulletin claiming that in the battle 78 revolutionists had been killed and that the government had lost 16 killed and 22 wounded.

"This morning 56 badly wounded federals arrived here from the front. After three days of fighting the government has issued no new bulletin or claimed the victory. The city is waiting. All know the news is bad for the government.

"There is a rumor that the 200 Yaquis who were well armed by the government have gone over in a body to the revolutionists. Word comes that the Yaqui chief, Buli, is the only Yaqui remaining faithful to the government.

Another Battle Rages.

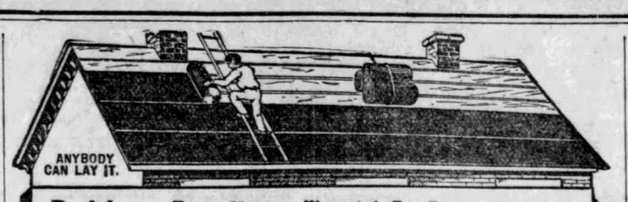
El Paso, Texas, March 31.—A stubbornly fought and bloody battle between 300 insurrectionists and 200 federal troops has raged around the little town of Santa Barbara, southwest of the city of Chihuahua, since Wednesday morning, according to a telegram received here last night from Parral. Both sides have sent for reinforcements.

Wednesday morning, according to the Parral dispatch, the insurrectos attacked and took Santa Barbara, but before they could strengthen its defenses, the federals rallied and attempted to retake the place. A body of 25 rurales charged through the insurrecto lines and succeeded in reaching the municipal building, but were cut off from the main federal body. They took refuge in the building, but the telegram does not reveal their fate. Finding himself outnumbered, Col. Arzamendi, in command of the federal troops, sent to Parral for reinforcements, and the insurrecto leaders are said to have dispatched messengers in the direction of the camp of Madero and Orozco on a similar errand. Neither side had received reinforcements when the message reached here. It is said both sides exhibited the greatest coolness and bravery, and the percentage of killed and wounded is high.

WIFE WOULDN'T GO TO MEXICO

Charges Made by U. S. Consul Secures Him Divorce.

Cleveland, April 3.—Luther T. Ellsworth, United States consul at Ciudad Porfrio Diaz, Mexico, got a divorce here today, on the ground that his wife refused to accompany him to his station. She lives with her parents at Elkhart, Indiana.



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Warranted For Twenty-Five Years.
—FREIGHT PAID—
To Any Station East of Rocky Mountains.

ONE-PLY .... Weighs 35 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.10 per roll.
TWO-PLY .... Weighs 45 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.30 per roll.
THREE-PLY .. Weighs 55 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.50 per roll.

TERMS CASH: We save you the wholesalers' and retailers' profit. These special prices only hold good for immediate shipment.

Indestructible by Heat, Cold, Sun or Rain.

Write for FREE SAMPLES or order direct from this advertisement. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. We refer you to Southern Illinois National Bank.
CENTURY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Dept. 364, East St. Louis, Ills.

MADERO'S STATEMENT

Issues New Statement as President of Provisional Government in Mexico

Washington, April 3.—Assurances the foreign interests in Mexico will be protected are made by Francisco I. Madero, Jr., president of the provisional government of Mexico in a communication addressed to Secretary of State Knox and the diplomatic representatives of other interested governments. The text of the communication was made public today by the confidential agency in Washington of the revolutionary party. The statement, which is supplemental to a note issued on March 11, has been transmitted to the various interested governments.

Tells Cause of Revolution.

In setting forth at considerable length the reasons which impelled the insurrectionary movement in Mexico, the note declares it is just because the people of Mexico have exhausted every legal and peaceful recourse to obtain the much-needed reforms; that it is patriotic because it has no other object than to establish a constitutional regime in Mexico, and finally "because for many years the Mexican people have never had justice meted out to them and have lived without enjoying the guarantees and privileges which the law provides."

After expressing the hope of sympathy from all civilized peoples on behalf of the provisional government in their strugle, the statement serves notice that the provisional government at the proper time will ask to be recognized by foreign governments. From the moment of such recognition, it is stated, the provisional government will assume responsibility for all damages and injuries to the citizens of such foreign countries which may result from the insurrection.

Will Meet Obligations.

The recognition of and the upholding of all international treaties in force before November 10, 1910, and recognition and respect for all obligations entered into or incurred by the Mexican government with former corporations or individuals prior to that date, are promised in the note.

"In the maritime and frontier customs house which may be occupied by the provisional government," says the note, "the documents issued by consular officers of the anti-constitutional government shall not be recognized; and in order to obviate the impediments to commerce which the war may occasion, the provisional government will appoint, at the proper time, consuls, vice consuls of consular agents, wherever it may be necessary. If this should not be possible, the agents at the various custom houses and ports under the jurisdiction of the provisional government will be instructed so that they may permit the entry of merchandise originally from friendly foreign countries after carefully revising the respective documents issued by the consular officers of the anti-constitutional government."

MEXICAN REBELS SLAIN IN BATTLE THAT FOLLOWS ORGY

Chihuahua, Mexico, April 3.—Thirty-four rebels were killed and scores were wounded in a clash between a detachment of 350 federal soldiers and 150 insurrectos at Aldama, Friday night.

The insurrectos are said to have been shot down in a running fight following a surprise attack at night by the federals. Diaz' soldiers say they lost only four men killed, two of whom were lieutenants, who led the chase.

The rout followed an orgy which the insurrectos staged after they had marched into Aldama without resistance, early Friday. Not anticipating attack, their officers issued invitations to a dance and then began the killing of 20 head of cattle, announcing they were preparing the beef for the supper of 1,000 rebels encamped south of Chihuahua.

At the dance both the rebel hosts and their guests drank heavily, and late in the night the insurrecto camp was pitched in a grove near the town. No rebel sentries were out when the federals attacked, and few of the rebels had their guns. They fled toward the town.

Among the rebel dead the Captains Francisco and Jose Portillo, brothers.

REBELS FIND SATISFACTION IN NEW MESSAGE OF DIAZ

Mexico, City, April 3.—It was with reserve that the public received the President's message Sunday morning and with but few exceptions the newspapers displayed caution in treating it. The most extended comment was that published in the Mexican Herald and the only other paper expressing any editorial opinion was El Paisa. In a short paragraph in its news columns this paper said the reforms appeared advisable and that if they were adopted legislation should be the means used and not force of arms.

Stole Madero's Thunder.

In the Herald editorial it was suggested that President Diaz had made use of a political trick by "stealing Madero's thunder;" that the "re-election" and "free suffrage" features were the chief demands of Madero and that the other reforms suggested also were advocated by the rebels.

Business men and government officials hope the rebels will be content with the promises of the government, but in view of the oft-repeated stories of the rebels that they will be satisfied with nothing less than the resignation of the President much skepticism is expressed.

Rebels Are Pleased.

In his analysis of the message of President Diaz, Dr. Gomez, a revolutionary leader, said he found much encouragement to the cause of the revolutionists.

His statement is in part as follows: "General Diaz's message to congress is very interesting because at bottom it admits that the revolution is a just one, and has for its object the bettering of political and social conditions in Mexico. For this reason, I am more than ever firmly convinced that the revolutionary party will shortly triumph. In the first place the message admits that the country must not be governed indefinitely by the same group of men, notwithstanding what may be their personal merits; and as General Diaz has been in power for 34 years, the revolutionists will stand for him no longer.

SPANISH CABINET RESIGNS

Ferrer Case and Army Agitation Forces Members Out.

Madrid, April 1.—The cabinet of Premier Canalejas resigned today.

The cabinet met today and discussed the violent controversies which have arisen within and outside the chamber of deputies during the debate on the trial of Professor Ferrer, the founder of the Modern school at Barcelona, who was executed in 1909, after conviction on the charge of inciting revolution.

The ministers also considered what attitude the government should take concerning new developments, particularly the opposition agitation in the army. Such was the diversity of opinion on several points that the retirement of the cabinet was determined upon.

The Canalejas cabinet was formed on February 9, 1910, and reorganized on January 1 last. Canalejas, in forcing religious reforms, enocuntered the bitter opposition of the Catholics and his course resulted in a practical suspension of diplomatic relations between the government and the vatican. The premier has, however, been credited with the support of King Alphonso.

MAY FORCE INVASION

Mexican Arrest of American Viewed With Suspicion.

El Paso, April 1.—A dispatch from Nogales, A. T., says that A. T. Gill, an American resident, has been arrested by the Mexican officers of Nogales, Sonora, Mexico.

Following so closely upon the arrest of Abraham Saleeby, the Nogales merchant, who was removed to prison at Hermosillo, this affair has aroused much feeling among the Americans against the Mexican officers. Some believe that it is the beginning of a move to force American intervention.

There is a persistent rumor that a movement against Hermosillo will be made by insurrectos before Sunday. It is said that its success will depend largely on maneuvering so as to keep the federals busy at Urea.

Nothing is heard here of peace negotiations. Interest centers in the fighting at Santa Barbara and in Sonora.

Word comes from Guadalajara that fighting is expected in Jalisco, as Luis Moya, leader of a band of insurrectos in Durango and Zacatecas, has entered Jalisco.

The San Carlos Gold Mines, a British concern, were raided by the Moya band at Mesquital Del Oro, Zecatecas and a quantity of dynamite taken. This, it is reported, the insurrectos are to use against San Cristobal de Barranca, which has been fortified by extra troops pending the expected arrival of the insurrectos.

IS EPILEPSY CONQUERED?

New York Physicians Have Many Cures to Their Credit.

New York, April 5.—Advices from every direction fully confirm previous reports that the remarkable treatmnet for epilepsy being administered by the consulting physicians of the Dr. Waterman Institute is achieving wonderful results. Old and stubborn cases have been greatly benefited and many patients claim to have been entirely cured.

Persons suffering from epilepsy should write at once to Dr. Waterman Institute, 122 East 25th St., Branch 71, New York for a supply of the remedy, which is being distributed gratuitously.

WHOLE WORLD GOING INSANE?

Wearing Clothes and Other Habits Imperil People.

Indianapolis, April 1.—"The world is slowly going mad. If the denizens of the earth do not reverse their mode of living within 250 years we will all be lunatics. It is just half as safe to live in the United States as in half civilized India because of murders. Our filthiest habit is wearing clothes."

Thus did Dr. J. K. Kellogg epitomize the trend and necessities of human life yesterday before the session of the Southern Indiana Teachers' association.

Dr. Kellogg spoke on "the new hygiene," and before he had finished many of the teachers, particularly women, arose and left the hall, too nervous to undergo the final shafts of arraignment of life as it is lived in the twentieth century.

MORPHINE

PAINLESS HOME TREATMENT.

We will send any one addicted to Opium, Morphine, Laudanum or other drug habit a free trial treatment of the most remarkable remedy ever discovered. Refractory cases solicited. Confidential correspondence invited from all, especially physicians.

ST. JAMES SOCIETY, Suite 760, 1181 Broadway, New York

TAMMANY WINS

New Senator-Elect From New York Grand Sachem of Tiger Organization.

Albany, N. Y., April 1.—"Tammany, Tammany, get your wampum, get your wampum, T-a-m-m-a-n-y!"

Amid shrieking rendition of this song by the legislators who marched about the hall in lockstep, the United States senatorial deadlock was broken last night and Supreme Court Judge James A. O'Gorman, grand sachem of Tammany hall, was chosen Chauncey M. Depew's successor. He got 112 votes against 80 cast for his Republican opponent. This was the sixty-fourth ballot.

After a three-month battle, during which the Democracy of the state has been torn to shreds and William F. Sheehan, Daniel F. Cohalan and a score more of his favorites have been rejected. Charles F. Murphy corralled just enough insurgents to give him a majority for the last man on his string.

Promises Unlimited.

The Tammany boss by promising patronage, legislative appointments and other political favors without limit induced 14 of 20 insurrectos in conferences at the home of Senator Franklin D. Roosevelt to desert the cause for which they have stubbornly fought since January 14. When that break came it was all over with the anti-Murphy senatorial campaign and there was a stampede among the Democrats finally to make O'Gorman's selection unanimous.

Senator Edward T. Brackett, Republican leader of the upper house, who had pledged 84 votes for Straus, Kernan, Littleton, Osborne or any other anti-Tammany condidate the Roosevelt insurgents would choose, flayed them for their sudden flop to the support of "Tammany Hall, of which you have expressed horror since January and, joining in the election of a man closer in the council of the wigwam than ever Sheehan was."

But the same steam roller that rode over Conners and McCarren in 1908 and over every other opponent at Rochester last year, crushed and captured the legislative insurgent combine.

Murphy's Sudden Switch.

Murphy's decision to name O'Gorman was not made known until yesterday morning, when Murphy arrived here from New York and routed three of his lieutenants, Wagner, Frawley and Smith out of bed at 6 a. m.

To win the insurgents was a difficult task. Roosevelt still held out for Osborne and it was necessary to approach each of the insurrectos individually.

A few minutes before the ballot was cast Justice O'Gorman's resignation from the bench was fired at the office of the secretary of state as a constitutional provision would have prohibited his election while holding the office of justice of the supreme court. Wild applause marked the end of the long contest and the legislature, driven from the state capitol by Wednesday's fire quickly adopted a resolution adjourning until April 17.

Who O'Gorman Is.

James A. O'Gorman has long been one of the most prominent members of Tammany Hall. He has been one of its foremost orators for 30 years, having established his reputation as a public speaker in its interests when at the age of 21 his eloquence was credited with having saved a doubtful assembly district. Mr. O'Gorman was born in the lower West Side of New York city on May 5, 1860. He is the son of Thomas and Ellen O'Gorman and married Annie M. Leslie in this city on Jan. 2, 1884. They have nine children, seven daughters and two sons.

From the time he cast his first vote he aligned himself with Tammany Hall, which favored him generously. In 1893 he was elected a justice of the municipal court and in 1899 was elected a justice of supreme court for a term of 14 years, from Jan. 1, 1900. His salary has been $17,500 or almost three times what he will receive as United States senator. And he had almost three years to serve while as a senator he has six years. The new senator is a member of the law institute, the Medico-Legal society, aCtholic club, Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York Athletic club, Champlain club, Royal Arcanum and other organizations.

RIOT FOLLOWS BOY'S KILLING

Mob Rules Delaware Town—Lynching Is Threatened.

Laurel, Del., April 3.—Saturday night a mob of armed negroes swooped down upon a crowd of spectators in the main thoroughfare of the town and fined a volley of bullets and buckshot into the crowd.

Orem Stockley, 18 years old, son of a farmer living near Laurel, fell to the ground, shot through the head. He was taken to a hospital in Salisbury, Md., where he died Sunday.

George Hudson, 50 years old, a white man, of Bethel, was shot in the leg, necessitating amputation, and John Thompson, a white barber, was shot in both legs while shaving a patron. It is known that several negroes were injured, but they cannot be located.

Officers were unable to cope with the mob and there was a fierce struggle between the two races until 3 o'clock Sunday morning. When it was learned that young Stockley had died a number of white men armed themselves, and, with Chief of Police Ellis and other officers, entered the colored section and raided the house which was said to be the headquarters of the negro rioters. Three men alleged to be the ringleaders were arrested and taken to the Sussex county jail.

Officers are endeavoring to apprehend the negro who fired the fatal shot at young Stockley. Open threats have been made of a lynching when he is caught.

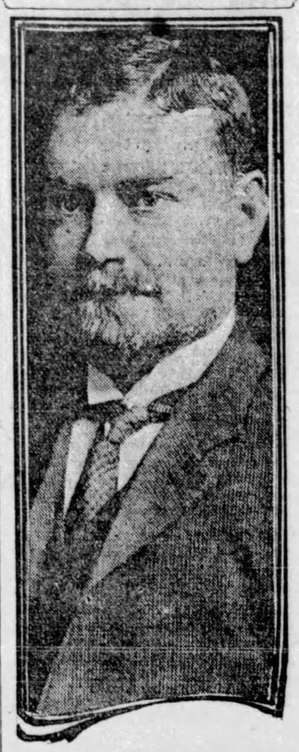
HE FARMS WITH DYNAMITE

Jersey Man Thinks Explosive Is Better Than Plows.

New York, April 1.—Farming by dynamite is an experiment to be undertaken by George Batten on his 200-acre farm at Branchville, N. J. He thinks the quickest way to plow and make holes for new trees is to use the explosive.

The dynamite, if his calculations are right, will turn over the soil to a depth than can be reached no other way and bring the subsoil to the surface.

New York Judge Who Goes to Senate



N. Y. CAPITOL BURNS

Legislative Chambers and State Offices Desolated by Result of Morning Fire.

Albany, N. Y., March 29.—Desolated, almost destroyed by early morning flames that exacted a toll of at least $5,000,000 to $7,000,000 loss, New York's magnificent $27,000,000 state capital stands today a partial wreck. Fire, starting early this morning in the assembly library, burned away the entire west wing and destroyed valuable books and records which are not replaceable.

The fire was discovered by a night watchman and the alarm was sounded at 2:46 o'clock. Before the firemen reached the massive structure atop Capitol Hill, priceless documents, books and records stored in the assembly library had been destroyed and other departments were being threatened.

The imitation oak ceiling of the assembly chamber, composed of papier mache, was partially destroyed, as was also the famous million dollar staircase in the west wing.

CAN'T STOP CUT RATES

Medicine Makers Lose in Supreme Court Verdict.

Washington, April 3.—The attempt to put the ban on "cut rates" in proprietory medicines in this country today received the disapproval of the supreme court of the United States. That tribunal declined, in an opinion by Justice Hughes, to give its aid to such an attempt on the ground that it would afford the manufacturers of medicines an unlawful monopoly.

The question of the right of a manufacturer to control the price of his article to the consumer arose in a suit begun by the Dr. Miles Medical company, of Elkhart, Ind., against a wholesale dealer in medicines in Cincinnati, O., John D. Park & Sons company.

The Ohio Case.

The manufacturer sought to enjoin the Cincinnati firm from inducing dealers, who had procured medicines from the manufacturer, to sell to it in violation of a contract with the manufacturer and from selling medicines procured in this way at "cut-rates."

Justice Lurton, then a judge in the circuit court, announced the opinion of the circuit court of appeals of the sixth circuit, denying the injunctions sought. He said that while the manufacturer of medicines under a secret formula had a right to a monopoly of manufacture until the formula was discovered by fair means, yet the courts could not insure him the "unnecessary monopoly" of controlling the price to the consumer. Justice Lurton added that such a manufacturer would be accorded otherwise a greater privilege than an inventor.

Tells of Inventor.

He pointed out that an inventor must make public his invention, which becomes the property of the public after a few years, but a manufacturer of a proprietary medicine, under a mere secret formula, might enjoy a monopoly forever.

Justice Holmes, in a dissenting opinion, said that he believed in the policy of letting people manage their own business in their own way as much as possible. Furthermore, he stated that he believed there was a tendency to overvalue the benefits of competition to the public.

FARM TRAINS YEAR AROUND

Instruction Will Be Continuous, Says Secretary Sandles.

Columbus, April 3.—A. P. Sandles, secretary of the board of agriculture, yesterday announced that the railroads of the state have agreed to cooperate with him in keeping an instructional train on the road throughout the year.

The object of this sort of instruction is to inform the farmers of the proper and scientific manner of working their land and orchards. The same thing has been attempted on a smaller scale in the form of the instruction train, which just completed a tour. The car will, as heretofore, be equipped with exhibits showing the advantage of intelligent farming.

Although the railroads are anxious to start the car at once, it is not likely that it can be made ready until after the fruit season. In the village of Rawson 19 spraying outfits have been sold since the agricultural train passed through there last month.

MAIL ORDER MARKET

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line). Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than twenty-one lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

HELP WANTED.

500 MEN, 20 to 40 years old, wanted at once for electric railway motormen and conductors; $60 to $100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address Railway, X-533, 203 Dwight Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

LOCAL Representative Wanted. Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business. No soliciting or traveling. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big-paying business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. Address E. R. Marden, Pres. The National Co-Operative Real Estate Co., L-508 Marden Bldg., Washington, D. C.

WANTED—Railway mail clerks, city carriers, postoffice clerks, government stenographers and bookkeepers. Thousands of appointments coming. Average salary about $1,100. No "layoffs." Short hours. Annual vacations. Common education sufficient. Political influence not needed. Send your name immediately for schedule showing places of spring examinations. Free coaching. Franklin Institute, Dept. H-32, Rochester, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—Portraits 35c, Frames 15c, Sheet Pictures 7c. Stereoscopes 25c, Views 1c. 30 Days' Credit. Samples and Catalog Free. CONSOLIDATED PORTRAIT, Dept. 4534, 1027 W. Adams St., Chicago.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

$5,000 to $10,000 Per Year in the Real Estate Business. I will teach you how and make you my special representative. Send for my Big Free Book. Herbert Hurd, Pres., 849 Dwight Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

TOBACCO HABIT.

TOBACCO HABIT CURED or No Cost—Harmless home treatment of roots and herbs. Sure, pleasant, permanent. Send your name now. Ni-Ko Works, 14, Wichita, Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FREE—"INVESTING FOR PROFIT" MAG-AZINE. Send me your name and I will mail you this magazine absolutely FREE. Before you invest a dollar anywhere—get this magazine—it is worth $10 a copy to any man who intends to invest $5 or more per month. Tells you how $1,000 can grow to $22,000—how to judge different classes of investments, the real earning power of your money. This magazine six months free if you write today. H. L. Barber, Publisher, R-407, 28 Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

GREAT Wall Paper Offer. By our plan $20 worth of merchandise for $10. Send for free sample books and full particulars. A proposition for consumer or agent. Victor Home Supply Co., Potsdam, N. Y.

LEARN automobile business. We teach you at home. Get $25 weekly job; $10 weekly while learning. Rochester Auto School, Dept. 1423, Rochester, N. Y.

SPORTING GOODS, Books, Cards, Dice, Etc. Catalog Free. D. S. Smythe Co., Newark, Mo.

PERSONAL.

LADIES—When delayed or irregular use Triumph Pills, always dependable. "Relief" and particulars free. Write National Medical Institute, Milwaukee, Wis.

MARRY Book of descriptions and photos mailed sealed. FREE. The Exchange, Box 829 A. O., Kansas City, Mo.

MARRY wealth and beauty. Marriage directory FREE. Pay when married. New plan. Box 314 B. G., Kansas City, Mo.

MARRY Catalogue, with hundreds of photos and descriptions FREE. Pay if suited. Select club. Dept. 45, Tekonsha, Mich

MARRY—Best plan on earth, sent FREE. photos of every lady member. The Pilot, Dept. 39, Marshall, Mich.

MARRY rich, big list of descriptions and photos Free (sealed.) Standard Cor. Club, Grayslake, Ill.

MARRY—Many wealthy, both sex, will marry. Wonderful results; best plan free. Confidential, 56, Box 26, Oakland, Cal.

This Page Is Read In

A Quarter Million Homes

From Maine to California Every Week.

For the small sum of THREE DOLLARS you can reach all of them with a five-line advertisement, this size:

WANTED—More advertisers to know that TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE is a big business getter. Use its columns every issue and get big results. Advertising rates reasonable, circulation guaranteed. Address, Weekly Blade, Toledo, O.

By using the **MAIL ORDER MARKET** of the **TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE,** your announcement will be delivered right into the HOME. Here is a chance to tell the young man of your plan, a new way for him to go into business for himself. The father of the family may be considering the sale of a portion of his land holdings. The old farm may be on the market. A chance to buy, sell or trade would have an interested audience among the readers of the

MAIL ORDER MARKET

A new business can be started in these columns. You won't need a large capital to start with, as there are over a MILLION readers of the Weekly Blade every week. This makes it possible to avoid the expense of salesmen. The **MAIL ORDER MARKET** is your salesmen. Just think, a FIVE-LINE advertisement would cost you only $3.00. The circulation of the WEEKLY BLADE is now OVER 225,000—figuring an average of five to a family, your adv. will be placed before a million readers. A letter to all these people would cost (even if you used 1c postage) $10,000.00. This is how advertising is a paying business.

Fill out the coupon below:

MAIL ORDER MARKET.

Figure 7 words to a line, each line costing 60c. Send cash with order. Address your letter to Toledo Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Gentlemen—I enclose copy of an advertisement to measure..... lines, which I desire you to insert in the MAIL ORDER MARKET. I am sending remittance of $..... to cover the cost of same.

Name .....

Street .....

City and State.....

FINISH ENGINEERING FEAT

Cordova, Alaska, March 31.—The last spike, completing the Copper River & Northwestern railroad between Cordova on tidewater and Kennicott, where the Bonanza Copper Mountain is situated, was driven yesterday.

Work on the railroad, which is 197 miles long and cost $20,000,000, was begun in November, 1907. It is owned by the Guggenheim-Morgan syndicate.

Construction of the road was one of the most remarkable engineering feats of modern times.

NEW CHEWING GUM TRUST

New York and Chicago Firms Forming Holding Company.

New York, April 3.—Several large manufacturers of chewing gum are interested in the proposed organization of a holding company in which Charles R. Flint, merchant, banker and promoter, of Flint & Co., this city, is taking a leading part.

The Zeno Manufacturing company and William Wrigley, Jr., & Co., of Chicago, are others mentioned in this connection.

Attaches of the office of Flint & Co. admitted that Mr. Flint was working on a chewing gum enterprise, but further details were refused. It was reported in financial circles that several large banking institutions have been consulted with regard to a proposed bond issue by the holding company.

Mr. Flint was one of the organizers of the American Chicle company. This concern is capitalized at $9,000,000.

TO CANADA RATHER THAN U. S.

Change in Emigrant Traffic Causes Transfer of Two Steamers.

Antwerp, March 30.—The diversion of European emigration from the United States to Canada is said to be seriously affecting the Atlantic steamship lines.

The Red Star today gives up to the American-Canada lines two of the best special emigrant steamers, the Gothland and the Samland. The vessels, heretofore in the Antwerp-New York service, are now to be operated from Rotterdam to Canadian ports.

There are now 1,500 emigrants bound for Canada held up here by a lack of transportation facilities. There is a proportionate decrease in the emigration to the United States.

BRACELET AND RING FREE

We positively give free a fine Adjustable Signet Bracelet, guaranteed 5 years, also a beautiful Stone Set Ring for selling 20 packs high-grade art post cards at 10c a pack. Order 20 packs, when sold send us $2, and we will positively send Bracelet and Ring. WELLS MFG. CO., Dept. D 51 CHICAGO

WATCH RING & CHAIN FREE

STEM WIND & SET

FOR SELLING POST CARDS

Only 20 packages of beautiful high grade art post cards at 10c a package. Order 20 packages, and when sold, send us $2, and we will positively send you the Watch, Ring & Chain. WILLARD WATCH CO., Dept. 480 CHICAGO

TO WOMEN WHO DREAD MOTHERHOOD

Information How They May Give Birth to Happy, Healthy Children Absolutely Without Pain—Sent Free.

No woman need any longer dread the pains of childbirth, or remain childless. Dr. J. H. Dye has devoted his life to relieving the sorrows of women. He has proved that all pain at childbirth may be entirely banished, and he will gladly tell you how it may be done absolutely free of charge. Send your name and address to Dr. J. H. Dye, 429 Lewis Block, Buffalo, N. Y., and he will send you, postpaid, his wonderful book, which tells how to give birth to happy, healthy children, absolutely without pain; also how to cure sterility. Do not delay but write today.

LADIES

WHY SUFFER?

ORANGE LILY SUPPOSITORIES

Orange Lily cured me of painful periods, Leucorrhea, Ulceration and other Irregularities after I had been given up to die. To any suffering lady I will send a 50 cent package of this wonderful remedy FREE. Send at once to

MRS. C. C. FRETTER, Box 306, DETROIT, MICH.

ASTHMA CURED TO STAY CURED

No relapse. No return of choking spells or other asthmatic symptoms. Whitzel system of treatment approved by best U. S. medical authorities as the only system known to permanently cure the **FREE TEST TREATMENT** disease. Including medicines, prepared for any one giving a full description of the case and sending names of 3 asthmatic sufferers. Address **FRANK WHITZEL, M. D.,** Dept. S, American Express Building, Chicago.

FAT FOLKS

Give me your name and address and I will tell you how to reduce your bust, waist and hips without starving. Results Guaranteed. Mrs. G. M. Greising, 511 Main St., Toledo, O.

HOUSEHOLD AND YOUNG FOLKS

ELIZABETH AYRES, EDITOR

Faithful Where We Are

By ADIRONDACK.

THE THOUGHT comes to me so often: Why is it that we sometimes seem to get so little satisfaction out of life as the days go by? We have the habit of looking too far ahead into the future, striving for something that is just beyond our reach and overlooking the many opportunities lying all around.

I have always had a great desire to be of service to my fellowmen, but have never had the health to do the things which seemed to me most worth while. Lately, I have begun to realize that what the world needs as much as any one thing is this: A class of people who are willing to occupy humble positions in life and there look around them with loving, willing spirits, doing their best to be helpful to others.

No service, however humble, if rendered in the right spirit, is ever refused by the Great Father. He understands our hearts and always sees our motive. To be of practical service we do not need to go out into the world and battle with the forces of evil. God is preparing workers for those fields of labor and we weaker ones may accomplish much for the good of humanity by being faithful where we are. God never expects us to do things which are beyond our cabilities.

I have found in many places that there is a sad lack of even such trivial things as smiles, kind words and plain, old-fashioned sympathy. Often when some one is sadly in need of just these things we give them criticism and advice instead. I know from experience that they make poor substitutes.

The International Sunshine society, which has its headquarters in New York City, has a "One Kindness club," whose members pay their dues by doing ONE KINDNESS to somebody once each month. I think that we can improve even on that good rule, for it seems to me that every day brings some opportunity for doing a kindness. While it may appear insignificant to us, we cannot tell how far-reaching its results may be. If we would each put this rule into practice, what a different world we would soon be living in. Remember, "It is the little things you think; the little words you speak; the little temptations which you yield to or overcome; the little things of every day which are making or marring your future life."

I am determined to try always to be faithful in little things. Perhaps these will some day pave the way to greater ones.

Our own homes are the best places to begin to practice in. "The light that shines the farthest, shines the brightest near at home."

From time to time I shall back off this corner of Our Page, so that the voices of my people may be heard. You are sending out messages which will profit us to heed.—Elizabeth.

SPRING SQUIBS

LOOK FOR YOURSELF.

These little signs o' the times are taken from recent letters to this page. I have called them Spring Squibs, just for fun, and this is a tea party to which those of all ages have come. Just to lead off, here is my squib:

April 1st, it was more than some cloudy and there was a nice, wet snowstorm in Toledo. It was an April fool, because winter has gone and the spring snow is good for the crops. I'm a farmer.—Elizabeth.

My mother is going to give me a piece of her garden to plant in peanuts and popcorn, and my father is a farmer.—Kenneth Hess, a West Virginia boy, 12 years old.

This beautiful spring weather all the girls go roller skating, which we all enjoy.—Anna Klontz, Illinois.

My mother aims to have a nice garden this summer. My father is building us a new home this spring. This has been a nice week to work. It looks like summer today. I love the beautiful spring.—Mattie from Williamsburg, West Virginia.

We have two orchards on our farm. I hope old Mr. Jack Frost will not call here if he passes through this part of the country this spring. I have seen things I would rather do than to work, but I love to raise chickens and turkeys.—Bessie Mae Hite, Tennessee.

We have had a nice winter here and now the trees are budding out and the wheat fields are looking green.—A Miss, from Southern Nebraska.

Spring has opened in our little town of 2,000, with a big revival.—Kate, from Greenville, Tennessee.

I am glad spring is coming. Our blue-bottles are coming up. The grass is beginning to get a little green, too. Papa planted his oats yesterday.—Hattie May Fuhr, Illinois.

We have had a few nice spring days, but the past two days have been cold winter days.—Lulu, from Ada, Ohio.

Easter will soon be here, and I am anticipating a grand time if our teacher gives us a vacation.—Vee, from old Virginia.

MORNING THOUGHTS

When I find a thought for the top o' the morning, tucked in with the many helpful words that are sent to The Blade from all over the country by our letter-writers, it is going to be used where it will do the most good, and that place is, under the head, Morning Thoughts. Watch for yourselves.—Elizabeth.

SUNDAY

Oh, how we all do love the dear, old Sunday, as it is the day God made for our rest. I think we must all keep it as God ordered us to do.—Mrs. E. E. Williams, Michigan.

MONDAY

Time is precious, so let us do the best we can, and when the time is passed, we shall not regret our past days.—Mrs. C. H. V., Tennessee.

TUESDAY

I love my home and try to make it my happiest place.—Mrs. S. May A., Virginia.

WEDNESDAY

If we have enough to eat and to wear and good health, isn't that a plenty to be thankful for?—Sally of West Virginia.

THURSDAY

We ought to be happy wherever we are, as being happy ourselves will make others happy, a good many times.—L. E. S., Ohio.

FRIDAY

I find the best way to manage our home affairs, is to go straight ahead doing the best we can, regardless of other folks' opinion.—Mrs. B., of Jersey.

SATURDAY

I do not think there are any happy homes without the Lord is in the family.—Mrs. C. H. Shelton, Illinois.

You can always see and hear that for which you are looking and listening. If it is bad you want to hear, you will hear it. The rule works the other way just as well. Look and listen for the best.

How unconscious we all are of our own faults and failings! As we see others, so others see ours. It is our own faults we have to correct first before we tell others where to get off.

MERRY-GO-ROUNDS

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

FROM OKLAHOMA

Dear M. G. R.'s—I have not written for more than a year, but this lovely Sunday afternoon makes me feel like writing again.

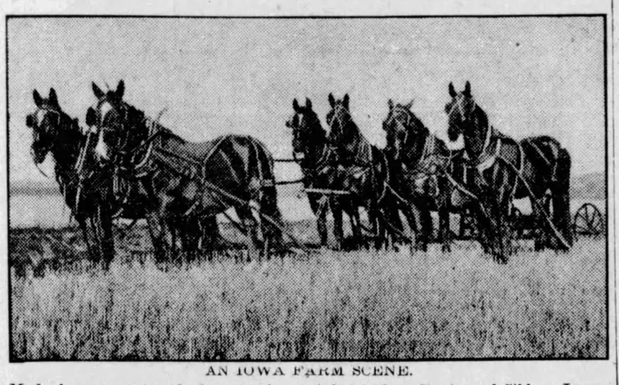
The balmy spring days are always an incentive to action, at least to me. I doubt, though, whether I should have written at all, if my name had not been called.

I like to sit still while others write, as I enjoy their letters to the fullest. The past year has brought some of the deepest, most interesting letters to our beloved page that I can recall.

Our winter was just delightful, fall weather. No mud, only a little dusty and a soft, delicious breeze, fanning your cheek always, when you were lucky enough to be in the open air. We had but a few frosty mornings, and they are past with us now. Spring is on in full blast. From my window I see a beautiful picture of green fields of wheat, then a wood with its trees dressed in their spring garments, and beyond, the beautiful mountain, with a smoky, hazy appearance against the blue sky. The mountain looks to be but a quarter of a mile away, while it is about six times this distance.

I can see the blooms of peaches and plums at neighboring farm houses, and several carriages passing down on the mountain road. It all looks springlike and dear, and I know that the flowers are blooming. Not from seeing them in their native haunts, but in receiving them over the counter from tiny hot bands, but these could not be more appreciated than a huge bunch of mistletoe which a dear old man gave me at Christmas time, bringing it to the store, along with his butter and eggs.

Then, I must not forget to tell of the kind little lady whose home I pass several times each day, who one day recently, when it was raining and I had left my parasol carefully on the rack at home, came out with a parasol already hoisted. I felt so undeserving of all these kind acts, and happenings.



AN IOWA FARM SCENE.

Made from a postcard photograph, sent by Arthur Drake, of Sibley, Iowa.

Another kindness which I never overlook, although it occurs every day, is the unselfish, blessed act of one lady customer in giving way to another who probably is in a hurry. It seems as if my customers are so true to the Golden rule. Of course, there are exceptions, but you may know one or so yourself.

I listened to a fine lecture recently by Dr. Henry Clark, who is frequently called Playball Clark. His subject was Play Ball, and he delivered his lecture with just enough of our national game to illustrate it and give application to the game of life. Tomorrow night we shall have Franklin Pierce, jolly in his fine lecture, The Jolly Side of Life.

I have read several of Dickens' books this winter, also Mr. Opp; Cowardice Court; The Calling of Dan Matthews; The Mill on the Floss; Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet, and several more.

I love all of the M. G. R.'s and wish them success in everything. I extend a cordial invitation to you all to come to visit me in May, in huckleberry time. The Indians will commence marketing their berries in that month. If you cannot come then I will write you in persimmon time. Come if you can "The latch string's out."—Cherokee Girl, Oklahoma.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHY

To the M. G. R.'s—I have been a reader of The Blade for some time and enjoy the Merry-Go-Round Circle very much. I am an Iowan. I live in Osceola county, and seeing plenty of room on the Merry-Go-Round, I am tempted to ride. I am an amateur photographer and have been making views for several seasons. There is nothing I enjoy more than to make and sell local post card views. For beauty I prefer landscapes containing trees, but I admire any clear picture. I wonder how many of the M. G. R. readers are kodakers. Will some of those respond, wake up and 'spress yo'self?

Why not get a permanent picture of the some of the beautiful things you see as you go through life? If you have a camera with you there are many things that you see and appreciate, you could retain permanently, if you had only "snapped" them quickly. Wherever the sun shines the camera is an agency for good. Its influence is always elevating.

I have not seen many letters from Iowa. I certainly enjoyed your letter, Mississippi Sunflower. I hope you will call again in the future. I have already written enough for my first appearance, so good-by, with greetings from Iowa.—Amateur Photographer.

AN "OLD MAID?"

Dear M. G. R.'s—I think there are too many old bachelors in the paper, "all alone, by der lonesome," so will you allow an "Old Maid" from New York state to call? I have long wished to come, but hardly dared.

I am 21 years old, five feet six inches tall, brown hair, blue-gray eyes and, as some of my friends say, "a good gust of wind would blow me away." My home is in a pretty town in the northern part of the state, among the foothills of the Adirondack mountains. The Indian river flows, snake-like, through the center of the town and is very beautiful. At one of the bridges it leaps over two falls, a drop of nearly 200 feet, then runs away down past the Bluffs, which are miniature Palisades.

Just now everyone is busy making maple sugar and syrup. The country is chiefly noted for its cheese.

Music is my hobby. I have a piano and violin and rather sing than "eat," as the children say. Do not some of the M. G. R.'s like music? I have never heard them speak of it.

I have read The Blade for nearly two years and read the letters first. Wishing you all a pleasant Easter, I am—Irene B., Theresa, New York.

SOME FEW NAMES

Dear M. G. R.'s—I enjoy your letters very much. I would like to know of there are any others that have as many nicknames as I. My name is Lillian, but I am usually called Lillie. I have 25 nephews and nieces and hardly any two of them speak my name alike. I was called Wilwa, Weewah, Lydia, Lay, Way, Wah, Lolla, Olla, Yue and Walla until they were old enough to say Lillie and sometimes then.

Two of my cousins never call me anything but Peggy. Some of my friends call me Bridget and sometimes Dot. One friend in writing to me always writes "Dear Pansy," and I frequently get called an old maid. When I was a little girl my oldest brother always called me Miskatoot. A cousin who was here this winter called me Aunt Yue, and some of the others have picked it up. Now if anybody can beat that, I would like to hear from them.

I have never seen a letter from this part of Michigan—Sanilac county. I enjoyed reading Grandma's letter.

Were any of you M. G. R.'s in the ice storm which swept through this part of the country this winter? Some of the telephone wires were as big as my wrist with ice, and the trees were so loaded with it that large branches broke down. Sometimes the whole tree broke over. It was a lovely sight while the ice lasted, but the trees do not look very pretty now. There were large brush heaps under every one of the poplar trees, and they are the principal shade trees around here.

Hoping to hear from some others who have a lot of nicknames, I will close.—Auntie, Michigan.

M. G. R. AFFAIRS

Shirley, of Traverse City—I thought you would see the point, and you saw it correctly.

One of our friends from West Virginia asks how many of the M. G. R.'s knows about the laurel which grows on the hills of that state. To the question, I can answer "present." I have often seen it and think the laurel blossoms are among the most beautiful of flowers.—Elizabeth.

Somewhere on the envelope of all letters intended for this page, write Household Editor.

THE COZY CORNER

Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good cheer.

AT "DAD'S" HOUSE

Will you let me in for a little while? I am quite lonely tonight and want to crowd into some corner. I have just finished reading the Cozy one, and will try to get in for a little bit, anyway, if Elizabeth will let me. By the way, I like your name, Elizabeth Ayres. I think it one of the dearest names I ever heard. Do you know why? Now, Elizabeth, don't get vexed and think I am jollying you. The reason the name is so dear to me, is because it is my mother's, and I cannot help but believe that anyone bearing that name must be one of the sweetest, gentlest, women in the world.

Well, I wanted to write, and I hardly know now what to say, but I guess I will tell you why I am lonely tonight. My wife has gone away with a far better looking and younger man than I. Now, don't commence pitying me, just wait a moment and I'll explain. You see, we have two daughters, nearly grown-ups, you might say. They are in a neighboring town, going to school and the school is having an entertainment. One of our nearly grown-ups is one of the leading ones in it, so one of our neighbor young men ,with his lady friend, who is a friend of our young ladies, or grown-ups, volunteered to take my wife to the entertainment with them. This was after the nearly grown-up had 'phoned to him to be sure and let her mother come down with them, and then 'phoned to her mother to be sure and come down, as she had made arrangements for her, and she should just hike herself in and come along, and let Dad get the supper for the men, do up the work and so on. So here I am, you see.

For my part, I am glad she had a chance to go, as she does not get a chance very often. She is kept at home a great plenty, as we have had five or six men nearly all winter. The girls come home Friday night and stay until Monday morning. They nearly always bring some girl friend with them. The boys, also grown-ups, have been at home; one of them all winter, the other for a month, and, as there is always a good time at our house, the neighbors' boys and girls naturally make it a stopping place. There is something doing here all the time. It makes something for my wife to do, and she is kept very busy, so I feel glad when she gets a chance to go and enjoy an evening out, but I hope she and the grown-ups will get back tonight, and get up and get breakfast, and let Dad have his Sunday morning lay-abed, as I have to get up very early every week day, and always get the breakfast under good headway before calling anyone else. (Here, I will pat myself on the back a little). Don't you think I am a good husband?

Well, I must close, as I am sure you will all be tired of me for the first time, and Elizabeth will be really vexed and will not put this in anything but the waste basket.—Piggie, Pennsylvania.

I can stand any amount of your kind of jollying, but I don't like your nickname. I have printed it, because you signed it, thinking you had some reason for wanting it used. Yours truly, Elizabeth.

VIOLETS AND ROSES

Dear Cozy Corner Friends—I hope you are all well this beautiful spring day. How many of you are getting ready to clean house and plant flowers? I have just been looking to see if the violets are coming up and they are just peeping through the ground.

I am a lover of flowers. I think violets are so pretty. I have dark blue, light blue and yellow, and some that are almost white. Well, as I said, I am a lover of flowers, and think all of them are pretty, but to my way of thinking, there is none so sweet and pretty as the rose. There are some that are more showy and attractive, but thef ragrance is not there, so give me the old-fashioned sweet rose. To me it is sweetest of all.

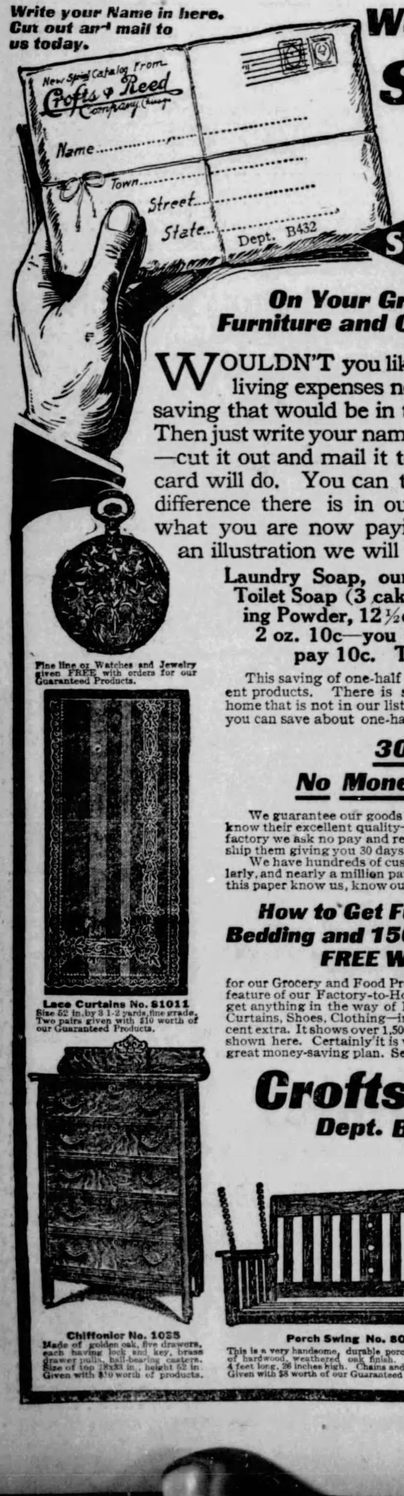
I am a reader of The Blade. Thank you, friend Elizabeth, for the pictures of the little Toledo boy and girl. They are fine. As my other letter was lost, I hope to see this in print soon. —Your friend, Anna Rhodes, Indiana.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS

Some time ago one of our soldier boys sent a small picture of himself to he Blade. Thep icture is of a man with a gray beard and wearing glasses. He is writing on a letter pad, supported on the arm of his chair. The Blade wants his name and a letter from him.—Elizabeth.

One of our friends wants to know of something to apply to wallpaper which will make it come off easily.

Write your Name in here. Cut out and mail to us today.



We Want to Send You our New SPRING CATALOG and PREMIUM BOOK—It Will Save You Nearly 1 2

SIGN YOUR NAME—MAIL TO-DAY

On Your Groceries, Clothing, Shoes, Furniture and Other Household Supplies

WOULDN'T you like to know how to cut down your living expenses nearly half? Just imagine what a saving that would be in these days of high cost of living. Then just write your name and address in the space above—cut it out and mail it today. Or, if you prefer, a post card will do. You can then see for yourself what a big difference there is in our Factory-to-Home prices and what you are now paying for the same goods. Just as an illustration we will quote a few prices:

Laundry Soap, our price 2½c a bar—you pay 5c. Toilet Soap (3 cake box) 12½c—you pay 25c. Baking Powder, 12½c—you pay 25c. Lemon Extract, 2 oz. 10c—you pay 20c. Starch, box 5c—you pay 10c. Tea, 1 lb. 30c—you pay 60c.

This saving of one-half is obtainable on our entire list of over 350 different products. There is scarcely a single article which you use in your home that is not in our list of Guaranteed Food Products and on every one you can save about one-half. We can only quote a few here as samples.

Fine line of Watches and Jewelry given FREE, with orders for our Guaranteed Products.

Lace Curtains No. S1011
Size 62 in. by 3 1-2 yards, fine grade. Two pairs given with $10 worth of our Guaranteed Products.

Ostrich Plumes, Given FREE with orders for our guaranteed products.

Square or Oval Mirror
handsomely framed, 18x40, French Plate, beveled glass. Given with $10 worth of products.

Full line of rugs and carpets given FREE with our products on our Factory-to-Home Plan.

30 DAYS' TRIAL
No Money Asked in Advance

We guarantee our goods as no storekeeper can. We make most of them—know their excellent quality—and gladly ship them on 30 days' trial. If not satisfactory we ask no pay and remove what is left of them at our expense. We even ship them giving you 30 days to pay. That gives you a whole month to test them. We have hundreds of customers—readers of this paper—buying from us regularly, and nearly a million patrons all over the United States. The publishers of this paper know us, know our goods and will tell you our plan is a money saver.

How to Get Furniture, Clothing, Carpets, Bedding and 1500 Nice Things for the Home FREE WITH YOUR ORDERS

for our Grocery and Food Products. We haven't space to explain this attractive feature of our Factory-to-Home plan, but our big catalog tells you how you can get anything in the way of Furniture, Dishes, Carpets, Rugs, Silverware, Lace Curtains, Shoes, Clothing—in fact, anything for the home without paying out a cent extra. It shows over 1,500 different useful and beautiful articles similar to those shown here. Certainly it is worth a 2c stamp or a penny post card to learn of this great money-saving plan. Send for this big, valuable book now and be convinced.

Chiffonier No. 1025
Made of golden oak, five drawers, each having lock and key, brass drawer pulls, ball-bearing casters. Size of top 20x33 in., height 52 in. Given with $10 worth of products.

Porch Swing No. 8052
This is a very handsome, durable porch swing. Made of hardwood, weathered oak finish. Size 19 in. wide, 4 feet long, 26 inches high. Chains and hooks complete. Given with $8 worth of our Guaranteed Products.

4-Passenger Lawn Swing No. 8081
Made of hardwood, very strong frame, bolted top and bottom. Nicely painted, excellent premium. Given FREE with $10 worth of products.

Oak Rocker No. 1003
Made of selected oak. Imitation leather upholstering. Spring seat 21x21 in. Exceptionally comfortable rocker, richly finished and ornamented. Given with $10 worth of our products.

Crofts & Reed Co.
Dept. B432, Chicago, Ill.

Call to Nature Lovers

By PINE TREE

Here's a call to nature lovers.

How many of the M. G. R.'s would like a series of nature talks, coming as they must from so many different states?

It seems to me it would be very interesting, also instructive, to exchange descriptions of birds, flowers, ferns, and so on near the many different homes. I have about 200 mounted specimens of flowers—I would be pleased to tell anyone of my method—and each year I keep a list of birds, identified with the date. It is very interesting to open the list at the beginning of each year and compare notes as the season advances. This is the order in which they arrive in Maine, the good, old Pine Tree state. First, early in March, comes the crow, closely following robin red-breast, blue birds, juncos or finches, and the dear little song sparrows, with their "sweet, sweet, very merry cheer," and so on until May, when the warblers come. Then it is a hustle to be sure none slip by farther north without being recorded on your list. Don't you feel very much enthused, even now?

Until one has tried it, it is not believable how much pleasure one gets from feeding the winter birds. I have a family of 10 chickadees, a pair of downy woodpeckers, and recently another mother downy has appeared.

The chickadees are such cute little acrobats, hanging from the bottom of the suet bags, anyway to get the best bits of meat. The nuthatches have a very fussy habit of hitching up or down the tree trunks, head first, never backwards like the woodpeckers, and even along the under side of large limbs.

I have been a number of years getting up my courage to make this suggestion, and I hope other nature lovers will fall into line, so we may benefit from the treasures the coming spring holds for us. Do not say, "I haven't time." You will be surprised how much you can see without taking any real, special time to do so.

John Burroughs says: "Most young people find botany dull study. So it is, as taught from the text book in schools; but study it yourself in the fields and woods and you will find it a source of perennial delight."

I have proved the truth of this statement and would like to explore green fields and pastures new, through the eyes of other nature lovers. Prove this:

"A fresh flower, a fresh footfall, a fresh delight."

—Pine Tree, Cornish, Maine.

I think these little nature talks will make a very pleasing feature for Our Page. If you are interested in this, tell what you know, in your own words, regardless of book language. It is the real "YOU" we want in whatever you write. This favor I must ask of you, make your letters short, that is, condense and tell a good deal in a few words. This is a hard thing to do, but there's nothing like practice to make perfect, so here's hoping. Yours truly, Elizabeth.

TEMPTATION

Dear Boys and Girls—I am 12 years old. I have a dog and we keep chickens. I have written a piece on Temptation, and if the editor will be kind enough to print it I hope you will read it.—W. Earl Smith.

A boy goes into a store where oranges are sold. "Oh," he says, "those look good." He stands there until no one is looking and temptation is so strong he takes one.

Next he takes pennies and every time it is easier. As he grows older, he takes things of more value, and, when he grows to manhood, he breaks into banks and houses until he is arrested, and he generally ends his days behind the bars of a prison.

Another example is, a boy goes to the city. He gets with a companion who asks him to take a drink. For fear of making his companion mad, or of being laughed at, he takes his first drink. He soon gets to liking it and soon drinks to excess.

Again, his companion may ask him to have a game of poker or pool. He plays a game and he soon plays for money.

Beware of tempation and learn to say "NO."

POETS' CORNER

UP AND DOWN OLD BRANDYWINE

By James Whitcomb Riley.

Up and down Old Brandywine,
In the days that's past and gone—
With a dad-burn hook an' line
And a saplin' pole, I swawn!
I've had more fun, to the square
Inch, than ever anywhere!
Heaven to come can't discount mine
Up and down Old Brandywine!

Haint no sense in wishin'—yit
Wish to goodness I could jest
"Gee" the blame world round and git
Back to that old happiness!—
Kind o' drive back in the shade
"The Old Covered Bridge" there laid
'Crost the crick, and sorto' soak
My soul over, hub and spoke!

Honest now!—if aint no dream
'At I'm wantin'—but the fac's
As they wuz; the same old stream,
And the same old times, jacks!
Gim me back my bare feet, and
Stonebruise, too! And scratched and tanned!
And let the hottest dog-days shine
Up and down Old Brandywine!

In and on betwixt the trees
'Long the banks, pour down yer noon,
Kindo' curdled with the breeze
And the yallerhammer's tune;
And the smokin', chokin' dust
O' the turnpike at its wusst—
Saturd'y, say, when it seems
Road's jes jammed with country teams!

Whilse the old town, fur away
Crosst the hazy pastur-land,
Dozed-like in the heat o' day
Peaceful as a hired hand,
Jolt the gravel through the floor
Of the old bridge! grand and roar
With yer blame percession-line—
Up and down Old Brandywine.

Souse me and my new straw hat
Off the foot-log! what I care?
Fist shoved in the crown o' that—
Like the old clown ust to wear.
Wouldn't swop it for a'old
Gen-uwine raal crown o' gold!
Keep her king ef you'll gim me
Jes the boy I ust to be!

Spill my fishin' worms! er steal
My best "goggle-eye!" but you
Can't lay hands on joy I feel
Nibbin' like they ust to do!
So, in memory, today
Same old ripple lips away
At my cork and saggin' line,
Up and down Old Brandywine!

There the logs is, round the hill,
Where "Old Irvin" ust to lift
Out sunfish from daylight till
Dew-fall, 'fore he'd leave "The Drift"
And give us a chance, and then
Kindo' fish back home again,
Ketchin' 'em jes left and right
Where we hadn't got "a bite!"

Er, 'way windin' out and in,—
Old path through the turnweeds
And dog-fennel to yer chin—
Then come suddent, th'ough the reeds
And cat-tails, smack into where
Them air woods-hogs ust to scare
Us clean 'crosst the county-line,
Up and down Old Brandywine!

But the dim roar o' the dam
It 'ud coax us furder still
Tords the old race, slow and ca'm
Slidin' on to Huston's mill—
Where I 'spect "The Freeport Crowd"
Never warmed to us er 'lowed
We wuz quite so overly
Welcome as we aimed to be.

Still it peared like ever'thing—
Fur away from home as there—
Had more relish-like, ijing!—
Fish in stream, er bird in air!
O, them rich old bottom-lands,
Past where Cowden's schoolhouse stands!
Wortermelons, master, mine!
Me some more er lem me die!
Up and down Old Brandywine!

And sich pop-paws! Lumps o' raw
Cold and green,—jes oozy th'ough
With ripe yaller, like you've saw
Custard pie with no crust to;
And jes gorges o' wild plums,
Till a feller'd suck his thumbs
Clean up to his elbows! My!
Me some more er lem me die!
Up and down Old Brandywine!

Stripe me with pokeberry juice!
Flick me with a pizen vine
And yell "Yip," and lem me loose!
Old now as I then wuz young,
'F I could sing as I have sung,
Song 'ud surely ring dee vine
Up and down Old Brandywine!

THE COLD SPARE BED

Author Unknown.

When you have a friend to visit you, it she be a welcome guest,
You will try to make her happy, and you'll give her of your best;
You'll tell her all the story of your varied household cares,
And everlastingly you'll prate about your own affairs;
But whatever else you do, don't, for mercy's sake, be led
To put that helpless woman in the cold spare bed!

You may tell her of your troubles with your numerous hired girls,
And what "she said," and what "I said," till her understanding whirls;
You may talk of the servant question till the setting moon's last gleam,
And begin again next morning on the same old tiresome theme;
But whatever else you do, don't, for mercy's sake, be led
To put that helpless woman in the cold spare bed!

You may tell her of your pains and aches, and what the doctor said
That time when you came near dying with neuralgia in your head;
Of how you poured down bitters, and drops and patent pills,
When you caught the dread malaria, and had such awful chills;
You may bore her, you may weary her, till she wishes she were dead,
But, for mercy's sake, don't put her in the cold spare bed!

BEAUTIFUL DREAMER

By Stephen C. Foster.

Beautiful dreamer, wake unto me,
Starlight and dewdrops are waiting for thee;
Sounds of the rude world heard in the day,
Lull'd by the moonlight, have all passed away.
Beautiful dreamer, queen of my song,
List while I woo thee with soft melody;
Gone are the cares of life's busy throng,
Beautiful dreamer, awake unto me,
Beautiful dreamer, awake unto me.

Beautiful dreamer, out on the sea,
Mermaids are chanting the wild lorelei;
Over the streamlet vapors are borne,
Waiting to fade at the bright coming morn.
Beautiful dreamer, beam on my heart,
E'en as the morn on the streamlet and sea;
Then will all clouds of sorrow depart,
Beautiful dreamer, awake unto me,
Beautiful dreamer, awake unto me.

PLEASE NOTICE

Be kind enough not to send any poetry other than in answer to requests. It is impossible to print as fast as it is wanted the poetry for which we are asked.

Be sure to write Household Editor on the envelope of all letters for this page.

From one of our friends is the following, which we are glad to print: "Mr. Editor—In your issue of March 23, you credit the hymn, Sometime We'll Understand, to James McGranahan. He only composed the music. Rev. Maxwell N. Cornelius, D. D., a Presbyterian minister, now dead, and my classmate in the Western Theological seminary at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, composed it when he was pastor at Pasadena, California. Please correct for the sake of my friend. Yours truly, H. G. Eagleson, Lone City, Ohio.

The song, White Winged Angels is requested. This is a line: Then fly back homeward, white-winged angels.

Another song asked for is Massa's in the cold, cold ground.

THE LADIES' AID

Author Unknown.

The old church bell had long been cracked;
It's call was but a groan;
It seemed to sound a funeral knell
With every broken tone.
"We need a bell," the brethren said,
"But taxes must be paid;
We have no money we can spare—
Just ask the Ladies' Aid."

The shingles on the roof were old;
The rain came down in rills,
The brethren slowly shook their heads
And spoke of "monthly bills."
The chairman of the board arose,
And said, "I am afraid
That we shall have to lay the case
Before the Ladies' Aid."

The carpet had been patched and patched
Till quite beyond repair,
And through the aisles and on the steps
The boards showed hard and bare.
"It's too bad!" the brethren said;
"An effort must be made
To raise an interest on the part
Of members of the Aid."

The preacher's stipend was behind;
The poor man blushed to meet
The grocer and the butcher as
They passed him on the street;
But nobly spoke the brethren then;
"Pastor, you shall be paid!
We'll call upon the treasurer
Of our good Ladies' Aid."

"Ah!" said the men, "the way to heaven
Is long and hard and steep;
With slopes of ease on either side,
The path is hard to keep.
We cannot climb the heights alone;
Our hearts are sore dismayed;
We ne'er shall get to heaven at all
With the Ladies' Aid!

POEMS REQUESTED

The old song entitled Elisha and Elijah is wanted: Part of it is this: And as they marched along the way, a wonderous sight they did survey.

Wanted: The song entitled The Good Old U. S. A. Part of the chorus is: It makes no difference where you wander, makes no difference where you roam.

RHYMED RECIPE

A short time ago we printed a request for the English plum pudding recipe which is given in rhyme. Of course, the request met with an immediate response. You Household people always respond promptly, if you know the answer to any question that is asked, and someone always knows and is willing to tell. The answer to this question came from Washington and with it was this letter:

It has been a long time since I wrote to you, but I saw a request for a plum pudding recipe that I know, so I will write it.

I want to tell you of the beautiful place we are now in. Last September we left Minnesota for a change of climate, and we surely got it. We have had three days with just a little snow. For a week the thermometer was from 20 to 10 above zero; the rest of the time through January and February, it was 40 above. Now it is just like our June weather in Minnesota. The scenery is grand; mountain off in the distance, Puget Sound in front. The park has a lot of flowers. People are mowing their lawns and planting gardens. We lost only one copy of The Blade. So glad to get the dear old friend. The best wishes to you.—Mrs. Joseph L. Gaslin, Washington.

The Pudding.

If you wish to make a pudding,
In which everyone delights,
Of six pretty new-laid eggs,
You take the yolks and whites;
Beat them all up together,
Till they thoroughly combine,
And be sure your cup of suet,
Is particularly fine.
Then a pound of well-stoned raisins,
And a pound of currants dried,
A pound of pounded sugar,
And some lemon peal beside;
Now beat it well all up again,
With a quart of new wheat flour,
Then set it down to settle for,
Three-quarters of an hour.
Then tie it in a cloth,
And put it in a pot,
Some folks like the water cold,
And some prefer it hot;
Tho' I know not which of these two plans
I ought the most to praise,
I only know it boils an hour,
For every pound it weighs.
If I were the king of England,
Or even Pope of Rome,
I'd have a vast plum pudding,
Every day I dined at home;
All the world should have a piece,
And if any did remain,
Next morning for my breakfast,
I would fry it up again.

FREE ADVICE TO WOMEN

Women suffering from any form of illness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman; thus has been established this confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America which has never been broken. Never has she published a testimonial or used a letter without the written consent of the writer, and never has the Company allowed these confidential letters to get out of their possession, as the hundreds of thousands of them in their files will attest.

Out of the vast volume of experience which Mrs. Pinkham has to draw from, it is more than possible that she has gained the very knowledge needed in your case. She asks nothing in return except your good will, and her advice has helped thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, should be glad to take advantage of this generous offer of assistance. Address Mrs. Pinkham, care of Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Every woman ought to have Lydia E. Pinkham's 80-page Text Book. It is not a book for general distribution, as it is too expensive. It is free and only obtainable by mail. Write for it today.

How to Stop Pimples

In Five Days You Can Get Rid of All Skin Eruptions by the New Calcium Sulphide Wafers.

Trial Package To Prove It Sent Free.

Any man or woman gets awfully tired going around with a pimply face day after day. And other people get awfully tired, too, seeing them go around with faces full of disgusting pimples.

If you are one of the unfortunates who can't get away from your pimples, and you have tried almost everything under heaven to get rid of them, take a few of Stuart's Calcium Wafers every day. Do that steadily for a few days, and in less than a week look at yourself in the mirror.

You will then say that Stuart's Calcium Wafers are a wonder in getting rid of the eruptions.

These wonderful little workers contain the most effective blood purifier ever discovered, calcium sulphide.

No matter what your trouble is, whether pimples, blotches, blackheads, rash, tetter, eczema or scabby crusts, you can solemnly depend upon Stuart's Calcium Wafers as never-failing.

Stuart's Calcium Wafers have cured boils in three days and the worst cases of skin diseases in a week. Every particle of impurity is driven out of your system completely, never to return, and it is done without deranging your system in the slightest.

Most treatments for the blood and for skin eruptions are miserably slow in their results, and besides, many of them are poisonous. Stuart's Calcium Wafers contain no poison or drug of any kind; they are absolutely harmless, and yet do work which cannot fail to surprise you.

Don't go around with a humiliating, disgusting mass of pimples and blackheads on your face. A face covered over with these disgusting things makes people turn away from you, and breeds failure in your life work. Stop it. Read what an Iowa man said when he woke up one morning and found he had a new face:

"By, George, I never saw anything like it. There I've been for three years trying to get rid of pimples and blackheads, and guess I used everything under the sun. I used your Calcium Wafers for just seven days. This morning every blessed pimple is gone and I can't find a blackhead. I could write you a volume of thanks. I am so grateful to you."

Just send us your name and address in full today, and we will send you a free trial package of Stuart's Calcium Wafers, free to test. After you have tried the sample and been convinced that all we say is true, you will go to your nearest druggist and get a 50c box and be cured of your facial trouble. They are in tablet form and no trouble whatever to take. You go about your work as usual, and there you are—cured and happy.

Send us your name and address today and we will at once send you by mail a sample package free. Address F. A. Stuart Co., 422 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

ARE YOU SICK?

And discouraged; not interested in anything? Do you want to feel fresh and wide awake in the morning, ambitious to work? Write for 30 days' treatment and

GET WELL.

When the stomach, liver and kidneys are allowed to go diseased for a time, a condition of misery follows. Bladder and urinary trouble and Weakness Due to Excesses are serious. Don't neglect them. **Old Dr. Wright remedies** help old and young. Thirty days' treatment, one dollar. Write today.

THE OLD Dr. WRIGHT REMEDY CO.
THE NASBY. TOLEDO, OHIO.

Tobacco Habit Banished

DR. ELDERS' TOBACCO BOON BANISHES all forms of Tobacco Habit in 72 to 120 hours. A positive, quick and permanent relief. Easy to take. No craving for Tobacco after the first dose. One to three boxes for all ordinary cases. We guarantee results in every case or refund money. Send for our free booklet giving full information. Elders' Sanatarium, Dept. 18 St. Joseph, Mo

ASTHMA

Ramesy sent to any sufferer. If it cures send $1. If not, don't. Give express office. Write today. National Chemical Co., 631 Ohio ave., Sidney, O.

FITS

EPILEPSY or Falling Sickness.

Why despair, if others have failed; send at once for a treatise and Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. I have made the disease of Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness a lifelong study, and warrant my remedy to give immediate and successful relief. I have hundreds of testimonials from those who have been cured. Give express and P. O address. W. H. PEEKE, F. D., 4 Cedar St., New York.

MORPHINE

and other drug habits are successfully treated by HARRIMAN. For hypodermic or internal use. Sample sent to any drug habitue Free by mail, in plain wrapper. Regular price $2.00. DELTA CHEMICAL COMPANY 1177 Holland Building St. Louis, Mo.

PILES

If You Have Piles Send Us the Coupon and You'll Get Dr. Van Vleck's 3-Fold Absorption

$1 Cure to Try Free

We have found a remedy that is curing thousands in every stage of this cruel disease—curing even cases of 30 and 40 years' suffering after doctors and everything else had failed. We want every sufferer to try our remedy. Just fill out and mail the coupon —return post will bring the treatment in plain wrapper). Then if you are satisfied with the benefit and comfort received, send us $1.00. If not tell us so and you owe us nothing. We accept your decision. This treatment is curing many of the worst cases on record, after a life-time of suffering, and we have many letters to prove our broad claims. Will you try it without cost? Then write your name and address plainly on this coupon and mail it to us. Send no money—Just the coupon. Send it today.

—FREE $1 COUPON—

Good for a $1 Package of Dr. Van Vleck's Complete 3-Fold Treatment to be sent Free on Approval, as explained above, to

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Mail this coupon today to Dr. Van Vleck Co., WB14 Majestic Bldg., Jackson, Mich. Return post will bring the $1 Package on Trial.

WOOL SCHEDULE FIRST

Initial Revision Measure to Be Reported to Democratic Caucus April 13.

Washington, April 3.—In two weeks the Ways and Means committee will be ready to report to a House Democratic caucus the first of the tariff revision schedules. Chairman Underwood today described this as a "textile schedule," and it is presumed that he refers to K, on wool. The tariff committee of the house is planning to make haste slowly, according to its chairman, and he will not submit the first schedule earlier unless the house demands it at the second Democratic caucus, to be held some time next week.

Hold Many Caucuses.

The plans of Mr. Underwood indicate that the caucuses will be many and will be held on every important bill and party question. The house will first elect its officers and adopt the new rules, which were finished by the rules committee yesterday and sent to the public printer. Now provisions in the rules include the restriction against increases by the appropriations committee, the rule that no member of the ways and means or appropriations may have any other assignment, and abolishing several house committees, among them ventilation and acoustics, alcoholic traffic, Pacific railroads and one or two others.

The caucus may make an effort to secure the committee assignments from the ways and means committee, but Chairman Underwood would prefer to reserve these until the second caucus, to be held Monday, April 3. If the caucus of April 3 demands the outline for tariff revision agreed on in the ways and means committee, Chairman Underwood will present it, although he prefers to hold it until he submits the textile schedule two weeks hence.

People Want Tariff Relief First.

The evident determination of the ways and means committee to withhold the Canadian reciprocity bill until at least one tariff schedule is passed and sent to the senate has been received favorably by all the Democrats here except those few who fear that the argument will be made that the Democrats are playing politics. Those familiar with the representations on which the last campaign was won, however, say that the people expect the first effort of the new majority to be tariff revision.

Chairman Currier has issued a call for the caucus of the Republican members of the new house for next Monday. The present officers of the house will all be renominated except Mr. Cannon, who himself will place in nomination James R. Mann, of Illinois. The nomination of Weeks, of Massachusetts, will be placed before the caucus by one of his Massachusetts colleagues yet to be selected, probably Mr. Gillette.

All the house officers will be renominated, including Rev. Dr. Henry N. Couden, the blind chaplain. Mr. Couden, although a Republican, will also be nominated by the Democrats, thus making his election unanimous. Representative Currier, of New Hampshire, will be re-elected chairman, but Mr. Loudenslager, of New Jersey, the secretary, is not a candidate for re-election.

No action is expected from the caucus relative to the position which the Republicans will take in the matter of committee assignments. The Democratic program of permitting the Republicans to select their own committeemen has not yet been formally presented to the minority, and opinion varies among the Republicans as to the desirability of adopting the Democratic plan. It is argued that by accepting this graciousness at the hands of the new majority the Republicans will thereby set the precedent, and when they are again in power they will have to accord the same privilege to the then minority.

INCUBATOR BABY CASE AGAIN

Pinkertons Sue for Services in Recovering Child.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 3.—An echo of the famius "incubator baby" case, which attracted wide attention several years ago, was heard in court here today, when the case of the Pinkerton detective agency against Mrs. Stella Barclay came up for trial.

The Pinkertons are suing Mrs. Barclay for balance alleged to be due on their bill for services rendered in recovering the baby after it had been kidnaped by its mother.

Mrs. Barclay is the foster mother of the child. She was given possession of the baby the year of the world's fair at St. Louis, where the baby was on exhibition in an incubator. Mrs. Bleakley, the child's mother, signed away her rights to the child, believing it was another baby, on exhibition at the same time. One of the babies died and she was told it was her own. Afterward she became convinced that the living child was her own and, through a court order in Illinois, got possession of the baby. Then followed a long legal battle that extended to the courts of Kansas. Through the aid of the Pinkertons, Mrs. Barclay located the baby in Kansas City and is alleged to have gone there and kidnaped the infant, as a result of which she and one of the detectives were indicted. Later the baby's own mother recovered possession of her child, which she now has.

GOVERNOR IS A "SQUATTER"

He and Other State Officials Can Be Ousted From Capitol.

Columbus, March 31.—Under a decision of Attorney General Hogan yesterday, Governor Harmon and most of the more important state officers are nothing more than "squatters" in the state capitol, occupying their quarters without authority of law.

Both the new and the old state buildings are overcrowded, and Adjutant General Weybrecht appealed to the attorney general to know what officers and heads of departments were there under authority of law.

Attorney General Hogan holds that most of the appointive officers and heads of the departments are there under authority of law, while the governor and other state officials are there under authority of resolution only. Legislature may remedy the situation.

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Stay-Tyde Willow Plumes

Made by our new patent process which prevent the delicate fibre from breaking, controlled exclusively by the South African Importing Co. Sold at less than you pay elsewhere for ordinary Willows.

Willow Plume,	18 in. long,	15 in. wide,	$3.50		
"	" 20 "	" 18 "	"	9.50	
"	" 23 "	" 20 "	"	12.50	
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Magnificent 19-in. French Curl Plume, made of rich, glossy, best male ostrich stock. Has wide, broad fibres and heavy French head. The grandest plume value ever offered. Only **$5.00**

Beautiful 17-in. French Curl Ostrich Plume made of selected male stock; worth double. Only **$1.95**

Sent on approval Send 25 cents to cover express charges and we will send to your express office C. O. D. with privilege of free examination. If you find just as described, pay express agent. If not, we will return your 25 cents. Or, if you prefer, send full purchase price and we will forward by return express all charges prepaid, and if not satisfactory we will refund your money. We take all the risk. Complete catalog of Willow, French Plumes and Aigrettes, free on request.

South African Importing Co. 1841 Wabash Ave. Dept. 1830 Chicago

SATISFIED WITH ARMY

General Wood Sees Only Good as Result of Big Maneuvers.

Washington, April 3.—Entirely aside from the diplomatic significance or considerations involved, the movement of troops to Texas is regarded by war department officials here as having offered as exceptional opportunity for demonstrating the preparedness of the army and as having served as an object lesson calculated to inspire confidence in the American soldier and the army organization.

Detailed reports of the movement and of camp conditions are now coming in daily.

Railroads Cause Delay.

"It is evident," said General Leonard Wood, chief of staff of the army, yesterday, "that the experience which the American troops have gained in recent years in the movements to and from the Philippines has taught them how to move—and to move quickly.

"What delays were involved were occasioned by the fact that the department gave no preliminary warning to the railroads."

According to the reports of General William H. Carter, from the headquarters of the maneuver division at San Antonio, "the whole movement has produced nothing but satisfaction as a military situation."

The ease with which the movement has been carried out and the absence of confusion, it is said, are attributable distinctly to the lessons learned during the Spanish-American war. In 1898 all the requisitoins came after the arrival of the troops, and some of them never reached the troops for which they were intended. In the movement toward the Mexican border the troops took their own supplies with them. All the officers had their equipment ready as though in time of war. Under the new regulations the baggage which they carry is limited, whereas in 1898 it littered the fields and camps. The enlisted men carried their shelter tents, blankets, towels, combs and brushes, tooth brushes and soap, and everything was ready for their comfort within a very short time after detraining.

Troops Innoculated.

Before the maneuver orders were issued, it was optional with the enlisted men whether they would submit to inoculation against typhoid. About 25 per cent of them submitted of their own will. But troops participating in the Texas movement have been inoculated against the disease with demanded so many victims in the fever camps of the Spanish war period. All the Texas troops have also been vaccinated against smallpox. The men have been trained to reject water of suspicious character, and facilities for boiling water are carried with each company. Each company carries its own cooking outfit. Extensive experimentation has developed new forms of sanitary sinks and new methods of incineration. Patented devices prevent the carrying of infection by flies, and the messrooms and kitchens are carefully screened. As a result, health conditions are reported excellent.

NO MORE WHISKY ADVERTISING

The Twice-A-Week Republic of St. Louis, Mo., makes the announcement that no more whisky advertising will be printed in its paper, which will be good news to most readers.

The Twice-A-Week Republic is the oldest, biggest and best Semi-Weekly in the United States. The subscription price is 50 cents a year, but for a short time a special rate of three years for $1 will be in force.

They want representatives and solicitors in every community. Write today for sample copies and liberal cash commission offer.

Address the Twice-A-Week Republic, St. Louis, Mo.

POET, ILL, REGAINS HIS WIFE

Joaquin Miller, Nursed Back to Health as Estrangement Ends.

San Francisco, March 31.—Joaquin Miller, "poet of the Sierras," has become reconciled to his wife after an estrangement lasting 10 years. His recent critical illness paved the way for the reunion.

Following the separation, 10 years ago, Mrs. Miller and her daughter, Juniata, went to New York, where the daughter took up the study of music. When Miller recently became desperately ill, his daughter hastened to California and he immediately showed improvement. She then went east and brought back her mother, and the two women nursed Joaquin back to health.

Miss Miller has closed her New York studio and the family will reside here permanently.

BIG ELECTRIFICATION PLAN

Project to Electrify Whole Eastern End of Pennsylvania.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 3.—The formal application made to the governor today for charters for about 60 electric companies is said to be the first step toward the fulfillment of one of the greatest electrification schemes ever undertaken in this country. The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. is back of the project, which aims to electrify eastern Pennsylvania, affecting a territory with a population of 2,500,000 people, including Philadelphia. The power will be transmitted over main high tension lines more than 130 miles long, with branches to all industries, towns and villages that will contract to utilize the power.

THE MARKETS

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, O., April 3.—There was little in the early wheat market to encourage holders. Prices eased off at the start on moisture in the growing belt over Sunday, the generally bearish situation and the May liquidation proposition. Opening ¼c to ⅜c lower, local prices eased off about ½c before midday. Toledo cash started at 86¾c, May 86¼c, July 86⅜c, September 87½c.

Selling by Patten and lack of cash demand were felt in the later hours. The market receded slowly and touched another low mark on the crop. Cash closed at 85¼c, May at 85⅝c, July at 86¾c, and September at 87c, the market being ⅝c lower all around.

Wet weather and lighter country acceptances gave corn a fairly strong undertone. May opened ½c lower at 48c, July unchanged at 50½, and September ½c advanced at 51¾c.

Corn was firm all day and at the following closes showed net gains from ½c to ⅝c: cash 47½c, May 48c, July 50⅝c, September 52c.

Opening at the following prices, oats was unchanged up till 10 a. m.: May 32¾c, July 32⅞c, September 31¾c.

Closing oats values: Cash 32½c, May 32⅞c, July 33c, September 32c.

Clover seed receipts were 146 against 240 a year ago. Shipments were 465, compared with 637 a year ago. The market opened steady as follows: Cash 9.00, April $8.50, October and December $7.72½.

April showed some strength late. Save for an advance of 10c in April, closing prices were steady.

(Cash quotations are based on grain in Toledo elevators, all charges paid.)

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close April 3	Close April 1
Wheat—					
Cash	86¾	....	....	85¼	86
May	86¼	....	....	85⅝	86¼
July	86⅞	....	....	86¼	87¼
Sept.	87½	....	86⅝	87	87⅝
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	47¼	47¼
May	48	....	47⅛	48	48¼
July	50¼	....	....	50⅝	50¼
Sept.	51⅝	....	....	52	51⅝
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	32⅝	32⅝
May	32⅝	33	....	32⅛	32⅝
July	32¼	....	....	33	33⅛
Sept.	31⅜	....	....	32	31⅜
Clover Seed—					
Cash	9.00	....	....	9.00	9.00
April	8.50	....	....	8.50	8.50
Oct.	7.72½	....	....	7.72½	7.72½
Dec.	7.72½	....	....	7.72½	7.72½
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	90	90
No. 3	....	....	....	85	85
Timothy—					
Prime	....	....	....	5.50	5.50
Alsike—					
Prime	....	....	....	9.10	9.10

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May	85¼	85¼	84⅝	84⅝	85⅝
July	86	....	84⅝	85	86
Sept.	86¼	86⅝	85¼	85⅝	86⅝
Corn—					
May	48⅝	47¼	46¼	46⅝	48⅝
July	48⅞	48⅛	48⅛	48¾	48½
Sept.	49⅞	50¼	49⅝	50	49⅞
Oats—					
May	29⅞	30¼	29⅝	29¾	29⅞
July	30¼	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	30¼
Sept.	30¼	30⅝	....	30½	30¼

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
May	92⅝	....	....	91⅞	93¼
July	92⅝	93	92	92¼	93

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
May	84½	84⅝	83¾	84	84⅞
July	83¾	....	....	83¼	84½

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	90½	91¼
July	....	....	....	82	92½

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	92⅝	93
July	....	....	....	93¼	94

WINNIPEG.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	88⅝	89¾
July	....	....	....	90⅝	91¾

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
May	14.95	15.10	14.80	14.87	15.02
July	14.80	14.90	14.55	14.65	14.87
Lard—					
May	8.15	....	7.87	7.90	8.17
July	8.12	....	7.92	7.97	8.17
Sept.	8.15	....	7.95	8.00	8.20
Ribs—					
May	8.55	8.60	8.27	8.42	8.62
July	8.15	....	8.02	8.07	8.20
Sept.	8.07	....	7.92	7.97	8.15

Money and Stocks.

New York, April 4.—(Wall Street.)—Gains were recorded in the majority of cases at the opening of the stock market today. Exceptional strength was shown by Canadian Pacific, which jumped 3 points to 226¼, equaling its highest record. National Biscuit advanced 2 points to 138, a new high record; Union Pacific gained a point and New York, New Haven & Hartford lost 1¼.

The pronounced strength of the Canadian group had its effect on various transcontinental railroad stocks, which advanced briskly. Canadian Pacific increased its gain to four points, Northern Pacific, Chicago and Northwestern, Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic preferred, Wisconsin Central, Pacific Mail and Minneapolis, St. Paul & Saulte Ste. Marie all rose a point or more. Associated Oil opened four points down at 55, and rallied on the next transaction to 58. Active stocks were easier at 11 o'clock. Reading reacted a large fraction.

Speculation assumed no pronounced trend during the morning session, and the market was quiet. After a rise in the first hour, prices declined again, and at noon the bulk of the list showed little change. Some issues which were influenced by particular causes fluctuated widely. Expectations that the reciprocity agreement would be ratified was responsible for the buoyancy of the Canadian group, and the improvement of the Hill stocks. National Biscuit touched 140¼, an overnight gain of 5½, the buying stimulated by predictions that an extra dividend was in prospect. American woolen reversed its recent course, and moved up more than a point. The delay in procuring an executive head for Missouri Pacific caused selling of that stock by recent purchasers, and it declined a point.

Bonds were steady.

New York Stocks.

Stocks.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atl. Coast Line	119½	119¾	119½	119¾
Atchison	106¾	109⅞	106½	109⅞
Am. Car & F. Co.	54	54	54	54
Amal. Copper	63	63	62⅝	62⅞
Am. Smelters	74⅞	74⅞	74⅜	74⅝
Am. Tel. & Tel.	145¾	145¾	145	145
Am. Cotton Oil	60	60	60	60
Biscuit com.	136⅝	141	136¼	141
Balt. & Ohio	104¾	104¾	104¼	104¼
B'lyn R. Trans.	77⅞	78⅝	77⅞	78¼
Chicago & G. W.	22	22	21¾	21¾
Canadian Pac.	226¾	227¾	226	227¼
Clover Leaf	20½	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝
Clover Leaf pfd.	49½	49¾	49½	49¾
Ches. & Ohio	81⅝	81½	81⅜	81½
Central Leather	28⅝	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛
Consolidate Gas	145⅝	145⅝	145¼	145¼
Can. pfd.	90½	90½	89¾	89¾
Corn Product com.	14¼	14¼	14⅛	14⅛
Del. & Hudson	167	167	167	167
Distillers Sec.	35½	35½	35⅛	35⅜
Erie com.	30⅝	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜
Erie 2d pfd.	37⅝	38	37⅝	38
Gt. Northern pfd.	127⅝	128⅝	127⅝	128
Gt. Northern Ore.	61⅝	62	61⅝	62
Ill. Central	138	138	138	138
Int. Harvester com.	118¼	118¼	118	118
K. C. Sou. com.	34	34	34	34
Louis. & Nash.	145½	145½	145½	145½
Laclede Gas.	103	103¼	103	103¼
Merc. Marine pfd.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
Missouri Pacific	51⅞	51⅞	50⅝	51
M. S. M.	147⅜	147⅞	146½	147⅜
M., K. & T. com	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼
Nor. Pacific	124½	126	124½	125⅞
Northwestern	145	146	145	146
N. Y. Central	106⅞	106⅞	106⅜	106⅞
N. & W. com	108⅛	108⅝	108¼	108⅛
Penn. Ry.	126⅞	126¼	125⅞	126
Pacific Mail	28	28	24⅝	25
Peoples Gas Co.	107⅝	107⅝	107¼	107½
Reading com	156¼	156⅝	155⅝	156¼
Rock Island	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼
St. Paul	121½	121⅝	121¼	121⅝
Southern Pacific	116¼	116⅝	115⅝	116⅛
Sloss-Sheffield com.	52½	52½	52½	52½
Texas Pacific	28¼	28½	28¼	28¼
Tenn. Copper	37¾	37½	37¼	37½
Union Pacific	177⅜	177½	176¾	177½
Union Pacific pfd.	93¾	93¾	93¼	93¼
U. S. Steel	78¾	78⅝	77⅝	78
U. S. Steel 5s	105⅝	105⅞	105⅝	105⅝
U. S. Rubber com.	42¼	42½	42¼	42½
Utah Copper	44¼	44¼	44	44
Virginia Chem.	67¼	67¼	67⅛	67⅛
Wabash com.	16¾	16¾	16⅝	16⅝
Wabash pfd.	37⅝	38	37⅝	38
Western Union	73	73⅜	73	73⅜

Cotton.

New York, April 4.—Cotton—Futures opened steady; April, 14.18c bid; May, 14.53c; June, 14.12c bid; July, 14.10c; August, 15.02@15.05c; September, offered, 13.00c; October, 12.05c; December, 12.54c; January, 12.53c.

The cotton market opened steady at an advance of 3@5 points in response to better cables than expected and the reports published after the close yesterday that the International Spinner's Federation's canvass showed world's mill stocks on March 1 to be 200,000 bales less than last year. Old crop shorts were buyers early and there seemed to be comparatively little May for sale. That position soon sold up to a net advance of 10 points but favorable weather reports held later months back and the market during the middle of the morning was quiet with prices ruling about 3 to 7 points above the closing figures of last night.

Continued strength in Liverpool and reports that the rain storms in the Mississippi valley were severe enough to wash out fertilizers, inspired a rather more active demand late in the forenoon and the market sold 10 to 12 points net higher, but at this level realizing was heavier, and prices at midday were 3 or 4 points off from the top. Spot quiet, middling uplands 14.40c nominal. Estimated receipts at the ports today were: 8,000 bales against 9,673 last week and 18,387 last year. For the week 40,000 bales, against 60,584 last week and 87,960 last year. Today's receipts at New Orleans 580 bales, against 1,663 last year.

Cleveland Produce.

Cleveland, April 4.—Butter—Creamery extras 23½@24c; prints, 24½@25c; firsts, 22½@23c, seconds 21@21½c, fancy dairy 17@17½c, choice 14@14½c, process extras 20½@21c, process firsts 19½@20c, prints 1c extra, packing 12@12½c. Cheese—Full cream fancy York state, 14½@15c, Ohio full cream 13@14c, Swiss No. 1 18@19c No. 2 15@16c, brick 15@16c, limburger 16@17c. Eggs—Fresh gathered extra firsts 17½c, do firsts 16½c, do current receipts 15c, do seconds 13½c, duck eggs 25@28c. Poultry—Alive chickens 16½@17c, ducks 19@20c, geese, 12@15c. Dressed Poultry—1@1½c more.

New York Produce.

New York, April 4.—Flour quiet and nominally lower. Wheat—Better Liverpool cables than expected, covering of shorts, less bearish foreign news, and the strength at Minneapolis, resulted in an advance of 3-8c in wheat early, with trading quiet. May 92¼@92½c, July 92 7-16@92 9-16c. Beef —Barely steady. Pork easy; family 19.00@20.50c, short clear 17.00@18.50c. Lard weak; middle west 8.15@8.25c. Raw sugar firm; Muscovado 89 test 3.36c, centrifugal 96 test 3.86c, molasses 89 test 3.11c, refined steady. Petroleum steady. Spot coffee quiet; santos No. 4, 13¼c. Molasses steady. Hay quiet.

Poultry—Dressed, steady; western fowls, 14½@16½c; turkeys, 15@20c.

Chicago Produce.

Cheese—Steady 13½@¾c, twins 12½@¾c, young Americas 13¾@14c, long horns 13½@¾c. Potatoes—Cteady, choice to fancy 60@62c, fair to good 56@58c. Poultry—Firm, turkeys dressed 19c, fowls live 16½c, springs live 16½c. Veals—Steady, 50 to 60 lb. Wts. 6@7c, 60 to 85 lb. wts. 7@9c, 85 to 110 lb. wts 9¼@10c.

Toledo Live Stock.

Toledo Union Stock Yards, April 4.—Hogs—Receipts were light and the market held about steady. Prime and good to choice steers were marked 25c lower. Other live stock was steady.

Hogs—Selected heavies, $6.50@6.60; good mediums, $6.60@6.70; heavy yorkers, $7.00@7.05; light yorkers, $7.00@7.10; good mixed, $6.75@6.85; bulk of sales, $6.50@7.00; good pigs, $7.05@7.10; stags and roughs, $4.75@5.60.

Cattle—Prime steers, 1,200 lbs. and up, $6.00; good to choice $5.75@6.00; good 1,050@1,200 lbs., $5.50@6.00; fairto good, 800 to 1,100 lbs., $5.50@5.75; common and light steers, $5.00@5.25; choice fat cows, $4.50@5.00; fair to good cows, $3.75@4.00; common cows, $3.00@3.50; canners and cutters, $2.50@3.00; prime export bulls $4.50@5.25; good butcher bulls, $4.25@4.50; fair to good bologna, $4.00@4.25; choice fat heifers, $5.00@6.00; fair to good heifers, $5.00@5.50; common and light heifers, $4.00@4.50; good to choice feeding steers, $5.00@5.50; fair to good feeders, $4.50@5.00; stockers, good to choice, $4.00@4.50; milkers and springers, $35@60.

Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, $4.00@4.50; good to choice mixed, $3.25@4.00; fair to good, $3.00@4.00; culls and common, $2.50@3.00; culls to fair, $4.75@5.25; yearlings, $4.50@5.00; choice lambs, $6.75.

Calves—Veal, choice to extra, $7.50@8.00; fair to good, $6.50@7.00; common to light, $5.00 down; heavy and paified, $4.00@5.00.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, April 4.—Cattle—Receipts estimated at 3,500; market quiet and steady; beeves, $5.25@6.60; Texas steers, $4.50@5.75; western sttrs, $4.00@5.60; stockers and feeders, $4.00@5.75; cows and heifers, $2.75@5.00; calves, $4.75@6.75. Hogs—Receipts estimated at 15,000; market weak to 5c lower; light, $6.40@6.80; mixed, $6.20@6.70; heavy, $6.00@6.50; rough, $6.00@6.20; good to choice heavy, $6.20@6.50; pigs, $6.30@6.75; bulk of sales, $6.30@6.45. Sheep—Receipts estimated at 14,000; market slow at Monday's close; native, $3.00@5.20; western, $3.25@5.35; yearlings, $4.50@5.60; lambs, native, $5.00@6.50; western, $5.20@6.50.

East Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, April 4.—(By Swope Hughes, Waltz & Benstead.)—Cattle—2 cars, steady. Hogs—10 cars, steady; heavy, $6.50@6.70; yorkers, $7.25@7.30; pigs, $7.40@7.50. Sheep—10 cars; steady; best lambs, $7.10@7.15; yearlings, $5.50@6.00; wethers, $5.25@5.40; ewes, $4.50@5.00. Calves—$4.50@8.25.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, April 3.—(By Bower & Bower.)—Hog receipts 15 cars, steady; pigs $7.25, yorkers $7.10, heavies $6.50, calves $7.75, lambs $5.66, cattle $5@6.15.

Pittsburg Live Stock.

Pittsburg, April 4.—(By Live Stock Journal.)—Cattle steady. Hog receipts small; heavy $6.60@6.70, mixed $6.80@7, mediums $7.10@7.15, yorkers $7.15@7.20, lights $7.25 @7.30, pigs $7.30. Sheep steady $5 down; top lambs $6.90@, clipped sheep $4.25, lambs $5.50. Calves firm, $7.50.

Boston Wool.

Boston, April 4.—The drop in wool values have at last found ready takers, and local transfers are running heavier than for many months. Buying extends throughout the lists, and fleece wools are moving as freely as other lines. Montana staple brings 29 cents, and is figured at 54 to 55 cents, scoured. Medium fleeces are fairly firm, with half-blood Ohio bringing 26c while some Michigan one-quarter blood has changed hands at 24c. There is no interest as yet in the new clip, although a little Arizona finds some demand.

UNCLE SAME WILL BUY FARMS

Ready to Begin Operation Under the Weeks Law.

Washington, March 31.—The department of agriculture announces that it is ready to begin operations looking to the purchase of land by the National Reservation Commission, created under the Weeks law.

This law was passed with special reference to the creation of national forests in the Appalachian and White mountains. Under it the secretary of agriculture is to examine, locate and recommend to the commission for purchase such lands as in his judgment may be necessary for regulating the flow of navigable streams. The circular which is now being printed is intended to give information to the public as to where and what kinds of land are wanted. Owners of land, the purchase of which will be considered by the government, are expected, on the basis of this information, to make known to the forest service, which will conduct the work for the department of agriculture, their desire to sell. Copies of the circulars may be obtained by applying to the forest service.

PORTIA'S PLEA WINS AGAIN

Omaha, Neb., March 31.—The plea of Portia won a verdict in an Omaha court, and so powerful an effect did it have upon the jurors that they returned a verdict givng the defendant over 10 times as much damage as the plaintiff had asked.

Charles C. Burdge, a chattel loan broker, brought suit against Adolphus C. Warthen for $60 house rent. Warthen filed a cross petition and when the case came to trial Warthen's lawyer read to the jury Portia's plea to Shylock and the pound of flesh incident.

The jury was out 10 minutes and returned a verdict of $700 in favor of Warthen, a part of the amount being for "good will." Burdge will appeal on the ground that Portia was not a recognized counsel for the defense and her plea should not have been read to the jury.

CARE OF BABY'S SKIN FROM BIRTH

Mothers throughout the world have come to realize that no other soap is so well suited for cleansing and preserving baby's delicate skin and hair as Cuticura soap. It is so pure that it may be used with confidence from the hour of birth. Warm baths with Cuticura soap and gentle anointings with Cuticura ointment afford a safe, speedy and economical method of freeing the skin and scalp of eczemas, eruptions, itchings, irritations, crustings and chafings, and of establishing a permanent condition of skin and hair health.

DRYS PLAN TO GET OHIO

Victorious Against Fulton Bill, Are After State-Wide Prohibition.

Columbus, O., March 30.—The Dean-Fulton liquor bill to give cities of 5,000 population the right to vote independently of the county was defeated in the house of representatives yesterday. The vote was 56 for and 60 against the measure, practically the same as the vote on the original Dean bill.

The next wet and dry fight in Ohio will be precipitated in the election of delegates to the convention which will assemble next winter to draft a new state constitution, to be submitted to the electors in 1912 for adoption or rejection. The Green bill, pending in the senate, provides for election of these delegates on a non-partisan ballot.

Though Ohio has outgrown many of the provisions of the old constitution adopted in 1852, and many amendments will be proposed, it is expected that the delegates will be elected on the wet and dry issue that promises to overshadow all other questions. Each county will be entitled to as many delegates in the convention as it has members of the house of representatives.

The proposition which the drys are expected to submit, will provide for state-wide prohibition.

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Cash, balance $5 per month, buys this 3-year-guaranteed buggy. Buggies $29.50 up; Surries $45.00 up; Farm Wagons $40.00 up. We trust honest people located in all parts of the world.

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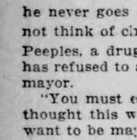

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5 Fine POST CARDS FREE

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TO SELL SERVANTS ON BLOCK

Auctioneer to Supply Demand of Families for Girls.

Salem, Ore., April 1.—Two servant girls from Wisconsin will meet with a warm reception when they reach Salem during the present colonist rush. They will be auctioned off to the highest bidders, so many applications have been made for their services to A. F. Hofer, manager of the Salem Board of Trade, who announced that the two girls were coming to Salem looking for positions.

Matrons of the Capital City began to swamp Mr. Hofer with applications until 40 families had spoken for the services of the two girls.

Then the auctioneering scheme was hit upon. If the girls agree, they will be disposed of on the block and the premiums obtained for their services by this method will be paid to them.

HE NEVER GOES OUT NIGHTS

Kansas Druggist, Therefore, Refuses to Be Mayor.

Kansas City, Mo., April 1.—Because he never goes out at night, and could not think of changing his habits, J. D. Peeples, a druggist of Rosedale, Kan., has refused to accept a nomination for mayor.

"You must excuse me," he said. "I thought this was all a joke. I don't want to be mayor; I can't be mayor; I won't be mayor. I never go out nights, and I couldn't be bothered with the cares of a mayor."

So, after some discussion, the progressive party decided not to run Mr. Peeples against his will, and placed Samuel Clason, a dry goods merchant, at the head of the ticket. The nomination is believed equivalent to election.

SUNBONNET SHIELDS DRINKER

Rushville, Ind., March 30.—Saloonkeepers here will not submit to the adjustable automatic individual noiseless saloon blinds intended for use in cities of the screenless saloon class, to which Rushville belongs. Rushville has an invention of its own which, it is believed, will be more popular than the other device, because it is simpler and cheaper. It is the sunbonnet.

Many a man will be able to dig out his wife's last summer bonnet and use it with good grace.

Ladies & Gents Watches FREE

We give all grades of Watches for selling our Rhe Art Post Cards at 10c per pkg. Order 20 pkgs. today. When sold, send us the $2.00 and we will send you an elegant 5 YEAR GUARANTEED WATCH, also a FINE SIGNET RING and a CHAIN, postpaid, as per our premium list. IT COSTS YOU NOTHING. Write us today.

BELMONT MFG. CO., Dept. 100 CHICAGO

CHILD BRINGS RANSOM

Kidnapers Enter Home and Steal Baby From Mother, Who Is Pledged Not to Tell.

Las Vegas, N. M., March 31.—Two masked men forced an entrance to the home of A. T. Rogers, a prominent lawyer, Wednesday night, and, at the point of revolvers compelled Mrs. Rogers to surrender to them her two-year-old baby.

The kidnapers left a note for Mr. Rogers, who was absent from the city, demanding $12,000 in cash if the parents wanted their baby back alive, and directed that the money be paid at midnight last night. The demands were complied with to the letter, the money was paid and the child recovered.

The baby is a grandson of Henry L. Waldo, a millionaire attorney of Kansas City. The outlaws escaped, but posses in automobiles are scouring the country for miles around.

Kidnaper Partly Identified.

One of the kidnapers was partly identified as Dennis Hart, a notorious postoffice and bank robber who recently broke jail at Albuquerque, where he was being held for trial on a charge of postoffice robbery.

Mr. Rogers' brother, Will, was in the house at the time of the kidnaping, but he was not disturbed. Entering the mother's bedroom, the two masked men pointed revolvers at Mrs. Rogers and demanded the baby. She offered them her jewels, silverware and other valuables, but they told her they had been waiting for months for an opportunity to steal the little fellow and told her "to hurry up about it."

Mrs. Rogers then carefully dressed the baby, gave the abductors extra clothing, kissed it good-bye and the kidnapers departed.

Almost insane from fear that harm would come to her child, the mother gave no alarm until yesterday, when she conferred with local bankers, pledged them to secrecy as commanded in the note left by the kidnapers, secured the money, which was in bills of 10 dollar denominations or less, and at the appointed hour her brother-in-law drove alone to a remote point in the mountains, 11 miles from Las Vegas, where the two men received the money. He was then directed to drive 15 miles in the opposite direction, where, in a ravine by the roadside he found the baby, wrapped in blankets and asleep. He returned the child unharmed to its mother and not until then were officers informed of the kidnaping. This gave the abductors several hours' start. No trace of them has been found.

It is said that there were four in the party.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY

Yes, elegant Free Homesteads adjoining valuable land, from which very fine bananas are now being sold, can still be had in Mexico. You need not go to Mexico, but must have five acres of bananas planted within five years. Address The Jantha Plantation Co., Block 594, Pittsburg, Pa.; they will plant and care for your bananas on shares, so you should make a thousand dollars a year. Bananas begin bearing in about 15 months, bringing the quickest returns of any fruit growing. The climate is delightful and the health conditions good. Should any reader desire to procure a Homestead, apply immediately.

WANTS METHODISTS UNITED

Dean Rogers, of Yale, Says Narrow Views Divide 19 Factions.

New Rochelle, N. Y., April 4.—The union of the 19 Methodist bodies which now exist in the United States was advocated last night by Dean Henry Wade Rogers, of Yale University law school before the New York East Methodist Episcopal conference. Six million persons represented by the factions are separated by narrow views on certain questions, Dean Rogers declared, causing a situation against which all enlightened Methodists should cry out.

RARE VERSE FROM RILEY ON FELLOW POET'S DEATH

Indianapolis, April 3.—The death of Benjamin S. Parker, an Indiana poet of merit, but little renowned beyond the borders of his own state, has called attention again to the condition of James Whitcomb Riley, who for almost a year has been battling for life at his home on Lockerbie street.

Fate seems to have willed that Riley has written his last book of verse. Very little has been published regarding his condition since he was stricken. His close friends have shielded him from inquiry and annoyance, but it is known now he suffered from paralysis of the right side several months ago and that he is just beginning to have some use of his hands.

His Mind Unimpaired.

He is feeble physically and is helped about his apartments by a man. He rides out occasionally on bright days, but he is not appearing publicly among his friends. His mind, however, is unimpaired by illness and he takes much interest in what is going on around him.

The death of Parker was a genuine sorrow to him, as they lived in adjoining counties in early years and were life long friends. Riley appreciated the poetic genius of Parker. The latter was not a great poet, but he wrote with the simplicity of one whose aim was to express his joy in the beauty of what he saw around him.

Song on Dead Friend.

When Riley heard of his friend's death he sat up in his couch and dictated the following verse in honor of his memory:

You sang the song of rare delight,
'Tis morning and the days are long,
A morning fresh and fair and bright
As ever dawned in happy song.
A radiant air and here and there
Were singing birds on sprays of bloom,
And dewey splendors everywhere,
And heavenly breaths of rose perfume.
And rapturous things were in the song;
'Tis morning and the days are long.

O, singer of the song divine,
Though now you turn your face away
With never word for me or mine,
Nor smile forever and a day,
We guess your meaning and rejoice
In what has come to you—the meed
Beyond the search of mortal voice.
And only in the song, indeed—with you
forever as the song,
'Tis morning and the days are long.

The poem was in another's hand, but from Riley's mind. It is said to have been the only verse he has attempted in recent months and it is being treasured by his admirers as probably one of the last he may produce.

MEN ABOUT TO DIE WRITE EACH OTHER WORDS OF HOPE

Cleveland, March 30.—"I am trying to make my heart pump the best I can. I hope you will make your liver work."—Adolph Haas to Tom L. Johnson.

"No doubt your heart will keep pumping after my liver has stopped."—Tom L. Johnson to Adolph Haas.

Lying on their death beds the final call for each but a few days apart at the most, these greetings were exchanged by two strong men, both of dominating mentality.

Haas, chief clerk of the board of elections, died at 12:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

"He was a man. I am sorry—so sorry," whispered Tom L. Johnson last evening, when first he heard the news and then, falling back in a half sleep, the silent tribute the dying man was paying his dead friend was not disturbed.

Haas, scarcely able to hold pen in faltering hand, wrote the brief message to Mr. Johnson one day last week. Mr. Johnson had it read to him. Then, to Miss Houser, he dictated the reply that Haas received but Tuesday.

Haas Struggled to Live.

"I am going to live," Haas insisted with as much vigor as the man at the Whitehall, but each man felt that it was a grave question which would outlive the other.

"I am game," was the message Tom Jomnson sent his friends.

"Father was game," said Haas' son, Maurice, yesterday afternoon. "Only this morning he told me he would make his heart work."

Bitter antagonists when first they came in direct contact in 1904, these two men in the six years they were thrown together thereafter came to have the highest respect and regard for one another.

Haas, a poor Hungarian, immigrant boy, had come to America all alone 35 years ago. He had tramped the streets of London day after day and night after night on his way to the new eldorado before a remittance for his passage came.

Lands With One Dime.

Arriving in America, he had one dime in his pocket. There was a shawl around his shoulders. It was January, and Haas had no overcoat.

The half of the dime in his pocket went for a piece of pie—a wondrous luxury the boy had heard about. The emigration officers threatened to return him to the old country. Unable to speak English, without friend or kin, the native shrewdness of the boy won the day, and on his plea the authorities gave him an opportunity to win his way by doing odd jobs at Ellis island.

Haas slaved and worked. His father was in Cleveland. Finally he had enough to make the trip. Arriving in Cleveland he found success after years of toil. As clerk of the board of elections he was held to be a notably efficient official.

MANN CHOSEN TO LEAD THE REPUBLICAN MINORITY

Washington, April 4.—Representative James R. Mann, of Illinois, was unanimously chosen candidate for speaker and floor leader of the Republicans in the house of representatives at a caucus in the house chamber last night.

He was proposed to the caucus by former Speaker Joseph G. Cannon and received the support of the regulars and those insurgents who were present.

His endorsement means that he will receive the Republican vote in the house today when a speaker is elected and that he will become the active head of the minority party in the house in the new congress. The caucus voted down a committee on committees' proposition and authorized Mr. Mann to name the Republican members of standing committees of the house.

More than a dozen insurgents were not present at last night's caucus. During the afternoon the insurgents held a meeting, at which 46 were either present or accounted for. For more than four hours they discussed the party leadership and the method of filling committee assignments. While a majority of those present favored Mr. Mann as party leader and approved the plan of having a committee on committees to fill the Republican places, no definite action was taken on either of these proposals at this insurgent meeting.

Many of those who are opposed to Mr. Mann did not attend the caucus last night.

THE NEW CONGRESS.

Washington, April 4.—The political complexion of the Sixty-second congress, convened in extraordinary session today is as follows:

Senate—Republicans, 50; Democrats, 41; vacancy, 1.

House—Democrats, 228; Republicans, 160; Socialist, 1; cacancies, 2.

In the Sixty-first congress, which was adjourned March 4, the senate membership was: Republicans, 59; Democrats, 32; vacancy, 1.

The house membership was: Republicans, 217; Democrats, 174.

The senate vacancy is from Colorado, the legislature being Democratic. Iowa is expected to elect a successor to the late Senator Dolliver, whose seat now is occupied by Lafayette Young.

The house vacancies are from the ninth Iowa and the second Pennsylvania districts.

OPPOSE RECIPROCITY PACT

Grand Forks, N. D., April 4.—Representative farmers and business men representing practically every county of North Dakota met in convention in this city today to make a formal protest against the proposed adoption of a reciprocity agreement between the United States and Canada.

Punishment.

A popular revivalist had been holding services at a town in Mississippi, when a heavy rain came on, and he accepted an invitation to pass the night at the house of one of the townsmen. Observing the preacher's drenched clothing, the host brought out a suit of his own and sent his guest up-stairs to don it.

The good man had made the change and was on his way back to the sitting room when the woman of the house came out of another room, holding in her hands the big family Bible, out of which the minister was to be invited to read a chapter before the family went to bed.

She was not, however, in a very amiable frame of mind, for careful housewives are likely to be put out of sorts by the advent of unexpected company. Seeing the revivalist in his borrowed garments, she mistook him for her husband, and as he passed in front of her she lifted the book and brought it down sharply on his head.

"There!" she exclaimed. "Take that for asking him to stay all night!"

A Watchmaker's Ingenuity.

Christian Herald.

A dispatch in a French newspaper from Berlin recounts the remarkable achievements of a watchmaker, one Carron, a Pole. The fame of Carron had reached the ears of the czar. His majesty ordered that some brass nails, some wood splinters, a piece of glass and a broken cup and lengths of iron wire should be sent to the craftsman with the command that he should turn this material into a watch.

The porcelain cup served as the case and the works were made of the other material. The czar was surprised to receive the completed work in an incredibly short space of time.

EXTRA SESSION IS UNDER WAY

Champ Clark Elected Speaker and Thousands Pack the Galleries to See Show.

Washington, April 4.—Forestalling action by the Democrats in the house, Representative McCall, of Massachusetts, today introduced the Canadian reciprocity bill which was passed by the house last session.

Washington, April 4.—Called in extraordinary session by President Taft to consider the question of Canadian reciprocity, which failed in the last session because of a filibuster against it in the senate, the Sixty-second congress assembled at noon today.

Clark Is Speaker.

Representative Champ Clark, of Missouri, is elected speaker. He polled 217 votes against 131 for James R. Mann, of Illinois; 16 for Henry A. Cooper, of Wisconsin, and one for George W. Norris, of Nebraska. The last three named are Republicans.

In spite of the fact that the proclamation issued by the President mentioned nothing except reciprocity, and it is expected his message to the special session will be likewise circumscribed, an ambitious program has been outlined by the new Democratic majority in the house and the outcome is in doubt.

CHAMP CLARK, OF MISSOURI.

The session, because of the anomalous situation created by one party being in control of one branch, and its rival in power at the other at the capitol, it is expected to be long and filled with turmoil and political bickerings.

Thousands Come to See.

Like every other opening of congress it drew to the capitol many more thousands of people than could home to secure admission to the limited galleries. There were so many new members to be sworn in that the families of representatives and senators were given special cards, and several sections of the gallery devoted to public use were set aside for them.

A cold, disagreeable drizzling rain which fell throughout the forenoon apparently had no effect whatever upon the people and long before 11 o'clock, one hour before the session was to open, the galleries were filled and long lines stretched down the corridors waiting in the vain hope that room would be made for them.

Harmon and Bryan Meet.

Gov. Harmon, of Ohio, and William Jennings Bryan met on the floor of the house just before the session opened, amid a deafening demonstration of applause and cheering. Both men were brought to Washington by professional engagements.

The Senate Opening.

Notwithstanding that the initial ceremonies of the extra session in the senate were quite secondary in interest to those of the house there still was a large ttendance in the gallery and the scene was an animated one.

The ceremonies were brief and formal, consisting in the main of a brief prayer by the senate chaplain, Rev. Ulysses Grant Pierce, who petitioned that as a people we "might be delivered from strife within and warfare without," the reading of the message calling the special session and the swearing in of the 30 newly elected senators.

Of the senators sworn, 17 were men who never before had occupied seats in the senate. Twelve were Democrats and five Republicans, the new Democrats being Messrs. Bryan, of Florida; Chilton, of West Virginia; Hitchcock, of Nebraska; Johnson, of Maine; Kern, of Indiana; Lea, of Tennessee; Martine, of New Jersey; Myers, of Montana; O'Gorman, of New York; Pomerene, of Ohio; Reed, of Missouri, and Williams, of Mississippi. The new Republicans were Lippitt, of Rhode Island; McLean, of Connecticut; Poindexter, of Washington; Townsend, of Michigan, and Works, of California.

The senators were sworn in in squads of four, the colleagues of the newly elected men escorting them to the vice president's desk. Mr. Chilton took the oath on a Bible given him by his mother.

The senate at 2:09 p. m. adjourned until tomorrow at noon.

SAXON GOLD CAST UP BY SEA

High Tide on Suffolk Coast Has Amazing Result.

London, April 4.—The extraordinarily high tide along the Suffolk coast yesterday, washed up hundreds of gold, silver and bronze coins of early Saxon times in the neighborhood of Aldeburgh. Large quantities of antique bronze rings and ornaments, supposed to be relics of the submerged city of Dunwich, also were cast up by the sea.

FOR SALE---SEEDLESS APPLE TREES

No Seeds! No Cores! No Waste!

Reliable salesmen wanted. Write for printed matter. THE BUCKEYE APPLE NURSERY CO., DEPT. B, TOLEDO, OHIO.

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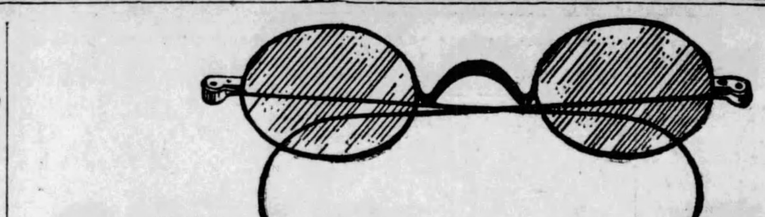

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And I positively don't want you to send me a single solitary penny when you answer this announcement. Why? Because I am now introducing a new kind of Spectacle—my wonderful "Perfect Vision" Spectacles—the latest and most remarkable eyesight protectors and preservers the world has ever seen.

—These latest "Perfect Vision" Spectacles of mine will actually make a blind man see—of course, I don't mean one blind from birth, but blind on account of age.—

—These latest "Perfect Vision" Spectacles of mine will enable you to shoot the smallest bird off the tallest tree tops, plough in the field and drive on the brightest, hottest, sunniest days without any danger of your getting cataracts, chronic sore eyes, or granulated lids.—

—These latest "Perfect Vision" Spectacles of mine will enable you to read the very finest print in your bible, and do the finest kind of embroidery and crocheting just as well as you ever did in your younger days, and at one and the same time they will also be protecting and preserving your eyes and be keeping them from getting weaker while doing it.—

And I therefore want you and every other spectacle wearer in your county (all my old customers also) to get a handsome ROLLED GOLD BRIDGE pair of these very remarkable and latest "Perfect Vision" Spectacles of mine without a single solitary cent of cost; and as a favor—not an obligation, mind you—I will kindly ask you to

Just Do Me A Good Turn

by showing them around to your neighbors and friends and speak a good word for them whenever you have the opportunity.

If you want to do me this favor write me your name and address at once and I will immediately mail you my Free Home Eye Tester and latest ROLLED GOLD Spectacle offer. Address:

DR. HAUX, Haux Building, ST. LOUIS, MO.

NOTE.—The Above is the Largest Mail Order Spectacle House in the World and Perfectly Reliable.

HE "MADE" WHITELAW REID

John J. Henderson, Old Newspaperman, Dies in Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 4.—John J. Henderson, aged 81, who is given the credit for starting Whitelaw Reid, American ambassador to Great Britain, on the road to fame, died today at the home of his daughter in this city after a long illness.

Mr. Henderson was born in Canada, where he reported the sessions of the Canadian parliament for several years, later becoming connected with the Albany (N. Y.) Journal. Just before the civil war he went to Cincinnati and became city editor of the Gazette. There he became acquainted with Mr. Reid and recommended him to the owner of the paper to "cover" the war for the Gazette, and Mr. Reid became famous as a war correspondent.

The body of Mr. Henderson will be taken to Cincinnati tomorrow for burial.

WHOLE FAMILY IN COLLEGE

Husband, Wife and Daughter to Be Joined by Son.

Lebanon, Ill., April 4.—All winter, Rev. James A. Landis, his wife and their daughter, Chloe, 18 years old, have been students at McKendree College here, while son Herbert, who is 13, has attended the Lebanon public schools. Next term the boy will join the rest of the family at college.

Father and daughter entered college together last year. They are taking the same classical course and sit in the same class. After three more years of study, according to their plans, they will be graduated together. Mrs. Landis is taking a literary and domestic science course.

The early opportunities for Mr. Landis, who is 39 years old, for getting an education were limited. He was a miller at the time of his marriage.

Scholarship Worth $50,000.

Oakland, Cal., April 4.—A scholarship valued at $50,000 is bequeathed to Yale University in the will of Louise W. Kellogg, widow of Martin E. Kellogg, once president of the University of California. The will was filed today.

Baron Dies in America.

Cannelton, Ind., April 4.—Baron Joseph Theodore Peter Von Blebczyk, of the Austro-Hungarian nobility, who has been a resident of this county for 40 years, died here of paralysis, aged 80. He was a younger son and was born in Tannewitz, Galicia, Hungary.

Three Frontiers in a Flight.

Aix-La-Chapelle, Rhenish Prussia, April 4.—The aviator, Lescartes, and passenger who left Hasselt, Belgium, in an aeroplane on Saturday has landed here. The aviators crossed three frontiers, the Belgin, Dutch and German in a single flight, although the distance traversed was only 44 miles.

MAPLEINE FLAVORING

Use it like lemon and vanilla. A delicious syrup is made by dissolving white sugar in water and adding Mapleine. Grocers sell Mapleine; if not, send 35c for 2oz. bottle and recipe book. Write to Dept. S CRESCENT MFG. CO., Seattle, Wash.

REACHES 91, GIVES $300,000

Dr. Pearson Distributes Big Sums on Birth Anniversary.

Chicago, March 31.—Dr. D. K. Pearson, of Hinsdale, will celebrate his 91st birthday April 14 by the distribution of $300,000 to schools and religious organizations. This will make his total distributions of recent years nearly $5,000,000, most of which has been given to small colleges.

The money to be given April 14 will be distributed as follows:

American board of foreign missions, $100,000.

Berea college, Kentucky, $100,000.

Doane college, Nebraska, $25,000.

Nortland college, Wisconsin, $10,000.

Highland college, Kansas, $10,000.

McKendree college, Illinois, $10,000.

Other small gifts, $45,000.

"I shall celebrate my birthday by getting out of debt," said Dr. Pearson. "A year ago I gave notice that I would be getting old by this time and that a young man of my age had no business being in debt. I shall lie down on April 14 out of debt for the first time in many years. I have had these outstanding pledges for many years and have worked them off as one after another of the institutions met their obligations."

$14,400 FOR A SOUP PLATE

Highest Price Ever Paid for a Piece of Antique China.

Paris, March 31.—What is believed to be the highest price for antique china was paid yesterday at the Hotel Drouet for a soup plate of old Falence of Deruto, which brought $14,400.

The plate is only 41 centimetres in diameter, and is decorated in copper yellow and ruby red of metallic lustre. It has a centre picture of a woman with a short inscription underneath.

HIGH FLYER ON WHITE WAY

New York, April 4.—To fly up Broadway was the hope expressed today by Earl L. Ovington, former motorcycle man, now an aviator and a pupil of Bleriot, who returned from France today.

A 1911 Bleroit monoplane with a 70-horsepower engine is being imported by Ovington. The machine has a tail of a new type. Earlier Bleroits used the tail for lifting as well as guiding. In the newer machine the lifting principle is done away with in the new tail, which is fan shaped. The new machine is 29 feet wide and 25 feet long.

Ovington said he would try to get permission from the authorities to fly in this machine up from Governor's Island and along Broadway.

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DO NOT BUY a bicycle or a pair at any price until you receive our latest art catalogs illustrating every kind of bicycle, and have learned our unheard of prices and marvelous new offers.

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